



## Buenos Aires Rally Over South Georgia Shows Shift in Mood

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

**BUENOS AIRES** — They gathered again on Monday in the Plaza de Mayo, not to cheer a victory but to let off patriotic emotions after a defeat.

On April 10, perhaps 100,000 people crammed into the vast sloping square and roared for Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, the head of the ruling junta and conqueror of the Falkland Islands. The mood was light-hearted, and many women and children were in the crowd.

Late Monday afternoon, under gray skies, the flag-waving crowd was smaller, maybe 10,000, and Gen. Galtieri did not come out of his pink mansion at the base of the square.

The rally had been called by the General Confederation of Labor to condemn "the aggression of British imperialism against the national territory in South Georgia." It drew mostly men, many of whom were young, and from the lower classes of this metropolis of 11 million.

### Soccer Chant

"Glory and honor to our valiant navy, marines who are defending our Georgia," read a slogan painted on a sheet and agitated by youths for foreign television crews. "Argentina! Argentina! Argentinian!" shouted the throng, picking up a chant that was popularized when Buenos Aires was host to the World Cup soccer championships in 1978.

They sang a song that opens in Spanish with the words "No pasa nada" — "Nothing's going on" — which are normally used to demoralize opposing soccer teams but were now meant to convey the idea that defeat on South Georgia did not mean the loss of the war in the South Atlantic. "Sanitary workers with the fathometer" proclaimed another banner held aloft over a knot of thickset men marching into the square.

An effigy of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain wearing an evil-looking set of horns was torn to pieces as it was borne through the plaza. Again reverting to sports cries, children shouted. "Whoever doesn't jump is an Englishman," and then hopped on their toes in unison. Members of an ABC News television crew who got too close to the crowd were mauled and were taken to safety in a police van.

For Gen. Galtieri's military regime, the demonstration on Monday was perhaps as unsettling as it was supportive, and unlike the earlier rally, it was ignored by Argentine television. The General Confederation of Workers, a leftist organization with strong ties to the Peronist movement, is technically illegal and, except on the Falklands issue, it is a foe of the junta. The rally was, in a sense, a reminder to the military rulers of the forces in Argentine society that have been unleashed by the patriotic mobilization around the Falklands, or Malvinas, as they are called here.

Some slogans called out in the darkening plaza had clear leftist overtones: "The people united will never be divided!" A big placard carried to the front of the crowd proclaimed, "No Yankees, No English! Long live Argentina!"

Elsewhere in the city, people expressed surprise, and sadness, at the British attack on South Georgia, which they said had undercut U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.'s efforts to find a settlement to the dispute.

In the Plaza Brianza stands a red-brick clock tower known as the Tower of the English, and some Argentines have jokingly suggested that it should be renamed the Tower of the Pirates. The term pirates is regularly applied to the British, who seized the Falkland Islands in 1833. But anti-British sentiment so far has not been much stronger than that.



A crowd rallied near the government house in Buenos Aires to support Argentine soldiers after the clash on South Georgia.

## British Forces Are Expected To Invade Falklands Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

calls, "she will inflict a grievous blow on our country's cause."

Mrs. Thatcher, who had earlier attended a 75-minute meeting of her crisis Cabinet, responded firmly that a decision by Britain to forsake any further military action whatever would put many of our soldiers and sailors in jeopardy. She said that Mr. Pérez de Cuellar should direct his remarks to the Argentine junta and tell them to pull their troops out of the Falklands.

Meanwhile, with London awash in rumors of an imminent landing somewhere in the islands, Buckingham Palace confirmed that Pope John Paul II had sent a telegram to Queen Elizabeth II appealing for a peaceful solution. The queen has not yet replied to the message.

In the South Atlantic, the commander of the British task force, Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, said the recapture of South Georgia was only the "appizer." He said his force constituted "the heavy punch coming up."

"My fleet is properly formed and ready to strike," he told correspondents aboard his flagship, the aircraft carrier Hermes. "This is the run-up to the big match, which, in my view, should be a walkover." A walkover is a sporting victory against no opposition.

South Georgia, the admiral asserted, would provide a useful base for his ships — "not as good as a Royal Navy dockyard, but quite valuable as a secure anchorage."

**Marines and Paratroops**

The Times report, which cited no sources, said that Adm. Woodward had given the go-ahead to put ashore the force of marines and paratroopers embarked in the ships of the task force at a site or sites of his choice. But the report said that the inner Cabinet, in a decision taken last week, had told him not to attack Port Stanley, the island's main settlement.

It was presumed that the men of the Special Boat Service, if they are ashore, are reporting on Argentine deployments and exploring possible landing sites.

Mrs. Thatcher emphasized in a television broadcast on Monday night that the timing of any further military action would be determined by the weather and other "practical considerations." "Like D-Day," one of her questioners offered. "Exactly," replied the prime minister.

Two more converted merchant ships also were en route. They are Norland Ferry, carrying 900 airborne troops and fitted with a pad for helicopter operations, and Europe Ferry, carrying helicopters and field guns.

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when and if they are reconquered,

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ified source, however, said there were three in the Falkland Islands region. All are nuclear powered.

Olympus, a diesel submarine, left Devonport Monday and was believed to be headed for the South Atlantic. The boat, commissioned in 1964, has a range of 9,000 miles on the surface and a speed of 17 knots under water. All ships of her class carry 24 torpedoes fired through eight tubes.

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## As Soldiers Watch, Indonesians Begin Final Election Week

By Pamela G. Hollie  
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — A 45-day election campaign is ending under the watchful eyes of Indonesian troops, who have largely kept political rallies and parades under control.

More than 40 people are reported to have died and hundreds reportedly injured in incidents linked to the political campaign, most of them in traffic accidents, including falls from motorbikes or campaign vehicles. Over the weekend, five persons were reported killed in a clash between opposing demonstrators.

On Wednesday, a nonpolitical week is due to begin, and on May 4 perhaps as many as 65 million voters will register their preference among lists of candidates for the House of Representatives. Because of the high rate of illiteracy, the lists will be labeled with the numbers 1, 2, and 3.

No. 2, the military-backed government party, Golkar, is expected to win easily over the opposition groups — No. 1, the United Development Party, and No. 3, the Indonesian Democratic Party. Golkar has been predicting that it will capture more than 70 percent of the vote, but it is generally expected to poll a bit less than it did in 1977, when it won 62.1 percent.

At stake are 360 of the 460 seats in the House; the hundred other members are appointed. The House, as part of the 960-member People's Consultative Assembly, is due to elect a president next year; in that election, President Suharto is expected to be chosen unanimously for a fourth five-year term.

Despite such agreement on the presidency, there has been considerable animosity between the opposition groups and Golkar.

The Indonesian Democratic Party, the smallest of the three, is a coalition of five non-Moslem groups. The strongest of these is the former party of the late President Sukarno, who sought to build a national identity and pride by casting Indonesia in the role of leader of Third World countries while slowly moving closer to China for support. The Sukarno supporters charge that the Suharto government is overly dependent on the military to maintain national stability.

The other opposition group, the United Development Party, opposes the government's "secularization" policy. Devout Moslems and the government have long been at odds over education, support for religious institutions and holidays.

It had been strongly suggested within the Indonesian government that public rallies during the election campaign should be banned, as they are in Malaysia, to reduce the opportunity for racial, religious and political clashes. But the government maintained that, for this year's "festival of democracy" to its must not be forgotten," he said, "that there is a low-intensity he long-haul struggle in Southeast Asia between the Soviet Union through Vietnam, and the PRC, the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Lee said that the outcome of the struggle would have grave consequences for the region, and he praised President Reagan's commitment to a strong defense.

Mr. Bush responded, "We are not allies in a formal sense, but we both believe in the need for the United States to maintain a strong and steady influence in the Pacific region."

He will visit China after May 6, when he completes scheduled trips to Australia and New Zealand. The Peking visit was proposed by

President Reagan.

Mr. Bush, who served as chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking in 1974-75 before the two nations re-established full diplomatic relations, is expected to try to ease Chinese concerns about U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

The Reagan administration sent a formal request to Congress April 13 for authorization to sell \$60 million worth of military spare parts to Taiwan. Congress has not yet acted on the request, which was strongly opposed by China.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

### Vatican Affirms Pope's Visit to U.K.

VATICAN CITY — An authoritative Vatican official said Tuesday that plans for Pope John Paul II's scheduled visit to Britain next month are going ahead despite the increasingly tense Falkland Islands dispute with Argentina.

The official, who asked not to be identified by name or title, made the affirmation after being asked about reports from London that the pope would not go to Britain if it was at war with Argentina. The British Roman Catholic leader, Cardinal Basil Hume, made such a suggestion

last week.

Church sources emphasized that the final decision on the visit, scheduled for May 28-June 2, rests with the pope, and that he would be reluctant to cancel it.

### 137,000 Poles Have Fled to West

GENEVA — An estimated 137,000 Poles have fled to Western Europe since the military takeover in Poland five months ago, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said Tuesday.

Of the total, 47,000 have formally applied for political asylum in the West and the other 90,000 have requested residence permits in Europe or an extension of their visitor's visa.

"A limited number of Poles, mainly sailors, have also arrived in Latin America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East, where they have asked for asylum," the commissioner's office said. Austria has 30,000 of the Polish asylum-seekers, with 11,000 in West Germany, the statement said.

### U.S. Reports Progress at Fez Talks

FEZ, Morocco — The United States and Morocco concluded their first meeting of their joint military commission on Tuesday, and the leader of the U.S. delegation, Assistant Defense Secretary Francis West, reported "excellent progress." He gave no details, however.

Diplomatic sources said that the officials discussed Morocco's request for U.S. weaponry and corresponding credits to help pursue its war against the Polisario guerrilla movement in the Western Sahara. The sources said that the commission agreed to meet at least twice a year and that later sessions would take up in detail the Moroccan offer to provide bases and other facilities for the proposed U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

### Los Angeles Sues N.Y. Brokerage

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles County has filed suit in U.S. District Court here against a New York brokerage firm that claims fraudulently used the county to conduct unauthorized investment transactions which it stands to lose at least \$17.5 million.

The lawsuit against the New York firm of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette alleges the firm's salesmen violated the U.S. Securities and Exchange Act by trading in U.S. government securities on behalf of the county but without its authorization.

The suit seeks not less than \$17.5 million in damages — an amount that represents the market loss the county stands to suffer on the transactions and the interest the firm charged on unsettled transactions.

### E. German Youth to Help on Pipeline

BERLIN — Several hundred young East Germans will be going to the Soviet Union in May to help build the natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe, an East German newspaper said Tuesday.

Junge Welt (Young World), the newspaper of the East German Communist youth organization, said "hundreds of young East Germans" are to spend two years in the Soviet Union to build 546 kilometers (339 miles) of the pipeline. The first East German specialists have already arrived, the paper said.

### Red Brigades Slay Politician in Naples

NAPLES — Two women suspected of being Red Brigades members shot and killed a Christian Democratic politician and his driver Tuesday in an ambush on a Naples street, the police reported.

Authorities said two women walked up to Raffaele Del Cogliano, commissioner of the Campania regional government, while he sat in his car and shot at him and his chauffeur. The two men died instantly. The police said there apparently were other accomplices.

It was the first fatal terrorist attack in Italy this year. Two other fatal attacks on Tuesday, in Catanian, Sicily, and in Milan, were not immediately linked to terrorists.

### Laotian Leader Opens Party Meeting

BANGKOK — President Souphanouvong of Laos on Tuesday opened the third congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Vietnamese press agency reported.

The president praised the Communist movement for its takeover of power in 1975 and observed a minute of silence for Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese wartime leader who died in 1969, the report said.

The three-day congress, attended by 228 delegates representing more than 35,000 party members, will elect a new party central committee politburo, the most important organ of Communist states. President Souphanouvong said that the congress would decide on the orientation and general tasks of the Lao revolution in the transitional period toward Socialism, including the "great measures" to be taken in the 1980s and beyond, the press agency said.

**THYSSEN**

# Thyssen Information

In fiscal 1980/81, the Thyssen Group had to overcome a sharp slump. The aggravation of the European steel crisis severely affected our steel and specialty steel divisions. In the capital goods and manufactured products division, structural problems in certain domestic business sectors still led to considerable burdens; abroad, the continuing slack US demand for cars had adverse effects. The trend in our trading and services division remained gratifying. This also holds true for income from profit and loss transfer



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## South Atlantic Choices Diplomacy Now The Hard Truth

Responding to force, Britain has used force to recapture South Georgia, an uninhabited "dependency" of the Falklands and a place that gives the British a reasonably close-in dry lodging and, not so incidentally, a good claim to the resources of Antarctica, whatever they turn out to be. The recapture was one of the few prospective South Atlantic military operations that promised easy success to Britain's distant fleet. Presumably, Prime Minister Thatcher will rest on this.

Argentina, making a virtue of necessity, is now seeking to turn the South Georgia action to its advantage at the Organization of American States. It is invoking the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (the Rio Treaty) against Britain.

However, Buenos Aires can expect no more than thin political comfort, not genuine aid, from its fellow Latins. Its first use of force remains the dominant political reality. And the United States, which has insisted since 1947 that Rio does not cover Latin territorial disputes with Europeans, opposes the Argentine aggressor's appeal.

Both Buenos Aires and London have left themselves little room for maneuver. In theory, however, their interests remain compatible. It helps to recall that for the last 20 years, Britain, aware that the Falklands could not be defended, has pondered the question of transferring sovereignty to Argentina. The perennial problem was the responsibility felt to the local inhabitants. The Argentine invasion proved the point that the islands were hard to defend. But the invasion has also intensified the determination of the British people not to abandon the islanders to a totalitarian Argentine regime. Mrs. Thatcher regularly suggests that the wishes of the islanders should be paramount.

She blurs her case with that suggestion. To oppose Argentine aggression is necessary and right, and for that reason Argentina's troops must be removed; then the question of sovereignty can be negotiated. But to say that the 1,800 islanders will be allowed to control Britain's policy in the end seems unrealistic. They are no more likely to be given such absolute power over their country's policy than were the Panama Canal Zonians, say, or the Israeli settlers in Yarmit.

The trick is to find a formula that, after a rollback, satisfies Argentina on sovereignty and lets Britain protect the interests of the islanders, as Britain finally weighs them. Perhaps Mrs. Thatcher, fresh from a triumph of arms, can review her diplomatic case.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Letters

### Horn of Africa

The sinister alliance of Libya, Ethiopia and Southern Yemen came up in the British House of Lords for the first time on Monday, April 19, in a question put by the Liberal peer Lord Averbury. He asked the British government for its opinion as to the influence of this alliance as regards peace in the Horn of Africa. For the government, Lord Belstead admitted that neighboring countries did not welcome the alliance. When pressed further he agreed that the parties to the alliance had, as their real objective, the destabilization of the region and especially of Somalia. The leader of the opposition requested that more aid be given to Somalia, but the government expressed itself as unwilling.

A supplementary question sought increased attention to threatened countries such as Egypt, Somalia, Oman, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia, all of which sense the baleful influence of the Soviet Union behind the alliance, but the government said it had no evidence of such influence, adding that the 1980 agreement between the United States and Somalia should provide sufficient defense.

At this time of focus upon the Falklands, it is perhaps understandable that the Horn of Africa should take second place in the public mind. But a Soviet grab at Saudi oil is still very much in the cards. It is not use having it all off onto the Organization of African Unity — whose next chairman is none other than Col. Qaddafi.

LOUIS FITZGIBBON.

Havant, England.

### Haig, Pro and Con

Regarding "Haig Should Stay Home" (IHT, April 16): Not only is this editorial fatuous, but it could have been written by the KGB's disinformation section.

MICHAEL S. LOFGREN.

Basel, Switzerland.

Secretary Haig is articulate, intelligent and tough. He is also a former general. His entire adult

life, until very recently, was spent in the military service. General officers in the U.S. Army are given prerogatives and treatment by their subordinates that once was accorded to absolute monarchs. Is Haig the man to resist junta generals in Latin America?

OSCAR MORRISON.

Frankfurt.

### Falkland Misc.

When the United States offered itself as mediator, and Mrs. Thatcher accepted, it was clear that no good could come to Britain, since a primary U.S. objective would be to protect the reeling military dictatorship in Argentina. Then, as one watched Haig trying to snatch defeat from the jaws of victory, one could not help seeing the Reagan-Haig team as a conspiracy against democracy everywhere.

ELLIOTT H. WILSON.

Malaga, Spain.

Could a small British force, with air and bombardment cover, capture an island held by 5,000 Argentine troops — and without risking the safety of the 1,800 islanders? Perhaps the British commander should call the Defense Ministry in Jerusalem for expert advice on how to get all of the islanders out safely; take away some of the more lethal little military toys of the Argentines; see that everyone gets home safely; give medical aid to all who need it; keep the aggressors at bay; set up a more enlightened island administration; develop its autonomous status and economy, and, finally, make peace with the former enemy.

M.B.C. DOV.

The European countries have a double standard. They never called for economic sanctions against Israel for seizing territory.

Athens. R. SIMAN.

### Shah, Ayatollah

Regarding "Iran Is Still Waving Between Two Worlds" (IHT, April 21): In his otherwise excellent article, Michael Kennedy

writes that "there are a lot of similarities between the cruelty under the shah and what is going on today." This is most unfair to the late shah and extremely complimentary to Khomeini.

London. H. MOHSENAN.

### Purpose in Vietnam

Regarding "One Way to Help Avoid Another Vietnam" (IHT, April 14): Stanley Karnow smoothes fundamental truth with pettifogging detail. What the late John McNaughton said in 1965 or what "worried" Lyndon Johnson or John F. Kennedy or, in fact, what got America into the war and what got it out of is of minor concern. The fundamental question is: Was there a noble purpose to be served by U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war?

Those of us who backed the war did not need the subsequent genocide in Cambodia or the spectacle of the sea wash with fleeing Vietnamese to know that we were fighting against evil and protecting the lives of millions of people. U.S. involvement was morally justified because of the nature of the Communist foe.

K.H. HECHT.

Solna, Sweden.

### Taiwan Arms

Regarding "Peking Heightens Criticism of U.S. on Taiwan Arms" (IHT, April 7):

Thomas Jefferson said he had "sworn upon the alter of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the human mind." Let Americans be fortified by these words of the author of the Declaration of Independence, lest they fall into the temptation of sacrificing freedom in Taiwan to play the "Red China card" against the Soviet Union.

The Republic of China's hostility to Communist tyranny is also eternal. We are arming ourselves morally as well as militarily to overcome, with God and honest men, everywhere.

YU-TANG DANIEL LEW.

Editor, "Sino-American Relations," Taipei.

## April 28: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Bristly Parisian Growths

PARIS — Not the least interesting sight in the restaurants just now is the fine growths of belligerent hair, straight and stiff as pig's bristles, that are appearing rapidly under the noses of maîtres d'hôtel, sommeliers and waiters. There is a growing change in their facial appearance. Moustaches are vying in exuberance with spring flowers, and this at a time when nine out of ten American men who enter the restaurants are as clean-shaven as the traditional burglar-prize-fighter, actor and parson. Is it that the waiters do not wish longer to be mistaken for any of these? Or is it, as some have said, that lovely women are at the bottom of this matter, too?

### 1932: Taxing Americans Abroad

PARIS — Americans living in Paris viewed with the greatest anxiety the report from Washington that the Senate Finance Committee had struck from the House revenue bill the income tax exemption allowed Americans living abroad. Though the measure was expected here to be deleted eventually in the conference committee of the two houses, interest was keenly shown in the possible repercussions if the bill was carried with the income tax provisions. Hitherto, Americans living abroad and earning incomes derived outside the United States have been exempted from home income tax laws, except in case of proceeds of investments or business profits.

## When Israel Dismays Supporters in America

By Stanley Karnow

**WASHINGTON** — Nothing is more vital to the existence of Israel than the continued approval of Americans in general and American Jews in particular. The Jewish state would never have been reborn a generation ago, nor have survived until now, without U.S. support.

So it is tragic to observe the extent to which Prime Minister Begin has squandered that sympathy by stubbornly pursuing narrow nationalistic policies.

And it is equally frustrating to see the Reagan administration, which ought to be leaning on Begin to move more flexibly, floundering around without a realistic approach to a Middle East accommodation.

The rapprochement between Israel and Egypt has ceased to be a cause for celebration in either country, or anywhere else for that matter. For unless Begin changes course, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is going to come under increasing domestic and external pressure to return to the Arab fold and thereby aggravate the isolation of Israel.

Israel has managed to stand up to the Arabs before. But its strong performances were founded largely on the fact that it could count on overwhelming support in

the United States. That base has been eroding, however, as American Jews and non-Jews alike begin to view Israel as just another country rather than as a unique U.S. client that merits special attention.

A significant indication of this development has been the shifting attitudes of American Jewish leaders like Philip Klutnick, secretary of commerce during the Carter administration and former president of the World Jewish Congress.

And last year, in an effort to study possible compromises between Israel and the Arabs, Klutnick visited several Arab countries, among them Saudi Arabia. He has spoken out in favor of negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, contending that the establishment of a Palestinian state must be part of a Middle East settlement.

Another prominent American Jewish spokesman, Rabbi Arthur Hertzberg, noted recently in the New York Review of Books that financial support for Israel from U.S. Jews has been falling off, primarily due to disenchantment with Begin.

The sense of disappointment in Israel

among American Jews is reflected in opinion surveys. A Newsweek poll published in September showed that a majority of American Jews believed that Begin was hurting Israel's cause in the United States.

In Washington, lobbyists for Israel report that their work is more difficult than it has ever been. Congress, which once endorsed Israeli conduct almost automatically, is now much harder to persuade.

Arab support has contributed somewhat to the difference. More important, perhaps, is that Israel under Begin has lost its image as an oasis of humanity and justice in the Middle East. Hyman Bookbinder, a veteran lobbyist for the American Jewish Committee, says: "For the first time in all the years that I've been in Washington, I've had to answer questions about the basic morality of Israel's position."

What provokes such questions about Israel's moral position is its repression of Arabs on the West Bank and in Gaza. Israeli soldiers depicted on the U.S. television screens resemble the bullies who beat up Jews in times past in other places.

Begin has further alienated Israel's

American friends by actions like the attack against an Iraqi nuclear power plant and the bombing of a Beirut residential neighborhood last year.

The Reagan administration has been unable to restrain Begin because its perception of the Middle East is blurred. Its priority has been to stiffer the area against the Soviet Union rather than focus on the regional tensions. So it has vacillated — first trying to appease the Arabs, then attempting to placate Israel, then switching back again. Tactics have become its substitute for a policy.

Back in 1916, when Britain issued the Balfour Declaration, seeking to create a Jewish homeland in Palestine, a young German Zionist by the name of Nahum Goldmann commented: "It's all very well for the British to recognize the concept of a Jewish homeland, but it will only be meaningful when we win the recognition of the Arabs."

That present observation is just as true today as it was then. Israel cannot endure on its own, without either Arab tolerance or American support. Begin has been throwing away both.

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## Politicians and the Nuclear Policies of America

### A Good Precedent for Bipartisanship

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON** — One of the major problems for both U.S. political parties in the next couple of years will be how to keep the control of nuclear weapons from becoming a partisan political issue in the elections of 1982 and 1984.

There is general agreement that this elemental and emotional issue is not now, and should not be, a partisan question. But the temptation to exploit it for party or personal ends is very great.

Fortunately, there are two precedents in American history that might be helpful in guiding the parties in what is obviously an inevitable and necessary debate — one disastrous and the other hopeful.

At the end of World War I, partition led to the peace treaty of Versailles, ignoring the League of Nations and the retreat of the United States into isolation, which in turn contributed to Hitler's conviction that an isolated America and a divided Europe, he could win World War II.

At the end of World War II, Roosevelt and Truman decided to avoid this historic blunder by bringing the Republican leaders into the peace treaty negotiations and the formation of the United Nations.

An agreement was reached between the parties, early in the postwar negotiations, to avoid the acrimonious divisions that crippled the League. Both Republican and Democratic leaders took a course, John Foster Dulles wrote later in "War or Peace," "which put the welfare of the nation and the world above what each, at the time, thought was a partisan advantage."

At first, Roosevelt thought of this merely as an arrangement to "inform" the Republicans of his negotiations with Stalin. Ironically, it was Harry Truman, the most partisan of men, who decided to make a bipartisan partnership with the Republican opposition.

"This experience made clear to me," Dulles wrote, "that any bipartisan effort

ought to give the opposition party an opportunity to share in the formulation and development of policy."

Like Roosevelt, who brought Stimson and Knox and other Republicans into his war cabinet, Truman put Sen. Arthur Vandenberg and Dulles on his negotiating delegations to the peace treaties and the formation of the United Nations.

Dulles concluded that this "has, in my opinion, made an indispensable contribution at a critical period. In the area where there has been this kind of bipartisanship, the administration has been able to proceed with confidence..."

Obviously, these historical analogies are not precise, but they are comparable and relevant. Reagan could go Woodrow Wilson's way at Versailles, ignoring the Senate opposition he needs for any treaty on the control of nuclear weapons. He could go Truman's way of bringing the opposition directly into the negotiations. Or he could do nothing more than express his desire for nuclear control and allow the issue to be dominated by the anti-nuclear demonstrations in the churches, the universities and the streets.

Maybe the worst choice he could make would be to do nothing. His administration is at least partly responsible for the anti-nuclear protests in Europe and at home, with its insistence on military budgets it can't afford, and its casual talk about the possibilities of nuclear "demonstrations" and "limited nuclear war."

But lately Reagan has been inviting talk with Brezhnev and negotiations with the Soviets for control of the arms race.

Much will depend, however, or so it seems here, on whether he invites even insists, that the Democrats share in these negotiations, or rather keeps them out and allows them to make a partisan election issue of what is clearly a national problem. If he did that, it could make things even worse than they really are.

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### Sen. Jackson's Anti-Blunder Proposal

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

**WASHINGTON** — Henry Jackson, a U.S. senator for 30 years, is known as a strong defense man and no seminarian.

He is, by reputation at least, the Democratic hawk. But reputations are often misleading. Jackson is among the few senators of defense who are neither shocked nor disconcerted by the sudden popular discovery of the nuclear menace.

Meeting reporters for breakfast recently, he handed out a thick packet of documents showing a long record of warning about nuclear weapons. In 1953 he told the Senate: "If the road before us continues without turning, the future promises us at best a world living in fear of annihilation."

There has been no turning in the road. The future is here. The same sentiments, appropriately updated, are echoed in Jackson's recent Senate resolution calling for a conservative variant of the nuclear "freeze."

When he introduced the resolution, with Republican Sen. John Warner of Virginia as co-sponsor, some people wrote Jackson off as a man on a White House errand, seeking to ease the growing pressure on President Reagan. That idea indignantly rejects. "It was worked out between Dorothy Fosdick [his national security staff assistant] and myself and no one else," he says.

In fact, in the Jackson file distributed to reporters there is a letter to the president dated March 1981, urging a "bold and imaginative proposal for serious arms reductions [at] sharply reduced levels."

If anyone could say why Jackson's advice has gone so long unheeded, then we might have a useful key to the nuclear dilemma.

The problem, after all, has changed only in scale since Winston Churchill defined it vividly three decades ago. The explosion of a Soviet hydrogen bomb, Churchill said, meant that "safety has become the sturdy child of terror." The child has grown into an adolescent and is less sturdy.

One factor that has thwarted Jackson and others is the tendency of weapons technology to outrun political calculation. For in-

als stress that any such agreement must be negotiated with the Soviets and tied to reductions in nuclear forces. Both insist that any undertakings here — and verifiable, the plan contemplate comprehensive limits on strategic and theater nuclear forces, not a selective freeze that would favor one side or the other.

Both initiatives are, fundamentally, prods to the president, conveying the evident public pressure to get back to the nuclear negotiations since the SALT-2 treaty faltered.

As he prepares for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks perhaps by this summer, the president will surely America well and strengthen his hand greatly by integrating the two freeze initiatives. He could do so by adopting a straightforward concept to guide diplomacy with Moscow: To enhance stability, changes in force deployments would be permitted — but they must be accompanied by proportionately greater reductions in total force levels.</

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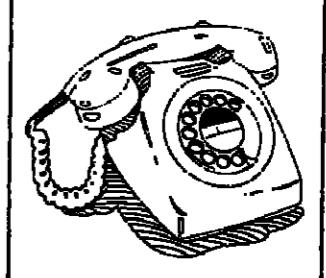
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## French Writer Disappears, Adding To Fears of Terrorism Campaign

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service

**PARIS** — The disappearance of prominent literary journalist Jean-Edern Hallier has added to the growing fears that France may be facing its most serious terrorist challenge in years.

Jean-Edern Hallier, a columnist, failed to return home on Sunday after dining with friends. On Monday, an anonymous telephone caller said that Mr. Hallier was in the hands of the French Revolutionary Brigades, until now an unknown group. The police have set up a high-level investigation and are treating the disappearance as a kidnapping.

[The Associated Press reported,

however, that police on Tuesday somewhat downplayed the kidnapping angle, citing Mr. Hallier's "unusual personality," a reference to his frequent self-publicizing schemes. His family said that they had received no communication from anyone concerning his disappearance.]

In recent weeks, the bombing of a passenger train, the assassination of an Israeli diplomat and the explosion of a car bomb on a busy Paris street have built up public and official alarm. They have also led the government to hold a series of what it calls war councils.

Where the war is coming from is unclear. There are indications,

however, linking the terrorist attacks both to the Middle East and to various European extremist groups.

Some of the incidents seemed to be connected to a feud between France and Syria. Others seemed to center on the threats of Carlos, the international terrorist, to punish France for holding two of his associates in jail. There have been still other incidents connected with Corsican and Basque extremists.

Mr. Hallier, 46, writes novels, poems, essays and newspaper columns. He is a polemicist who, during the 1968 disturbances in France, was a leading revolutionary voice. He is not believed to be associated with any of the more violent political groups of recent years.

As part of its campaign to combat the terrorism, the government announced that it was tightening frontier controls and that it would enforce strictly the requirement that exiles abstain from political activity in France.

France, particularly since the advent of the Socialist government, has made a point of upholding its traditional role as a refuge for exiles. A number of those exiles, including some from the Middle East, have produced a share of the bloodshed in France during recent years.

The government believes that the most conspicuous source of violence in the last few weeks has been the activities of the Syrian security services. A number of reports have pointed to the Syrians as the perpetrators of the killing in Beirut last year of Louis Delamare, the French ambassador. The French government kept its suspicions quiet at the time of the assassination. But after the car bombing last Thursday on the Rue Marbeuf, which killed a passer-by, it expelled two Syrian diplomats.

The bombing took place outside the offices of a Lebanese-owned Arabic-language newspaper, Al Watan Al Arabi, that had denounced the Syrians for Mr. Delamare's assassination.

Syria's grievances against the French government are not altogether clear, although commentators have noted that France's policy of assistance to Iraq, and of trying to strengthen the Lebanese government, run counter to the policies of Damascus.

But, a Syrian connection is not enough to account for all of the



Jean-Edern Hallier

## EEC Meeting Stalemates on U.K. Refund

### 10 Foreign Ministers Schedule More Talks

*The Associated Press*

**LUXEMBOURG** — The member countries of the European Economic Community failed Tuesday in a new attempt to settle their three-year-old dispute on Britain's contribution to the community budget.

Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans of Belgium, chairman of the ministerial meeting, said at a news conference that the ministers were still divided over the amount that Britain would receive after a reform of the EEC budget. They also could not agree on how many years any special budget arrangement for Britain would last, he said.

Mr. Tindemans said the foreign ministers of the 10 EEC nations would meet again "within a few days" to try to settle the matter. Claude Chevallier, the French external relations minister, said that the meeting would be held May 7 and 8 at Villers-le-Temple, Belgium.

The Belgian leader said that he and the EEC Commission president, Gaston Thorn, would hold private discussions with various delegations over the next few days.

The dispute is over Britain's request for a reform of the EEC's \$25-billion budget that would balance the sums that Britain contributes to the budget with those it receives in payments.

For the last two years, the contributions and benefits have been almost equal because of a temporary refund granted in 1980. In 1983, however, Britain's contributions may exceed its benefits by several hundred million dollars.

Britain has refused to reach an agreement on 1982-83 agricultural prices until the EEC has decided on future refunds of its payments.

The EEC agriculture ministers were scheduled to meet here Wednesday. But without agreement on budget reform, there appeared to be little chance that Britain would lift its veto.

Foreign Minister Francis Pym of Britain briefed his counterparts on the Falkland Islands crisis. A British source said Mr. Pym made no new requests of Britain's allies, who already have imposed an import ban on Argentine goods.

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## In Iran, Turmoil Becomes 'Tedious'

### 'There Is No Escaping the Blood, the Cruelty,' Woman Says

By Jonathan B. Randal

Washington Post Service

TEHRAN — The young Iranian woman took the perfume visitor from Europe had brought, looked straight ahead and remained silent for more than a minute.

Having returned to Iran for the first time in nearly two years, the visitor wondered if he had blinded unintentionally. Had the perfume touched off memories of a more carefree Tehran?

Finally she spoke: "Life has become tedious, an odd thing to say perhaps about a revolution I so earnestly wanted to witness, to chart its every twist and turn."

"Now, three years later, there is nothing new, just tedious repetition, like talk of a coup d'etat, news of 12-year-olds arrested or thousands of teen-agers walking across mine fields convinced they were going straight to heaven in the war against Iraq."

"Life has become hazardous, nothing is sure," she said. "How many people were killed in the recent offensive in the south?" she asked almost idly.

#### A Silly Question

"There is no escaping the blood, the cruelty," she said. "It's hard, very hard to put it out of your mind."

"And I'm not even political. So what am I doing here?" She shrugged. In any case, a silly question, she allowed. Because of wartime restrictions practically no exit visas were issued, so she had no choice but to stay.

She counted herself among the fortunate — her well-appointed home in northern Tehran betrayed her middle-class background — since she also had a good job.

Like other working women, she was obliged to wear a head scarf to her office, although so far she had avoided the loose-fitting smock worn over trousers and flat shoes that have become the mark of the truly devout Shiite women in Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic republic.

Strict adherence to Islamic dress

codes

is enforced in offices, stores, public places and only the rare woman dares to go bareheaded in the streets where in theory at least, head scarves are not obligatory.

The young woman considered Tehran women lucky. She said that other cities' women have to wear the chador, the ankle-length garment worn over the head and which requires at least one hand to keep in place.

#### Introduction to Mullahs

"Our generation knew nothing about mullahs," she said. "The older generation did, and did not trust the mullahs. That is the problem. Just think that when my mother was young and in school the chador was banned."

"Now they say the universities will be reopened soon. But I feel that women's rights will be increasingly restricted. Will the universities accept as many women as men?"

"When you come down to it, they aren't enemies."

"Yet, the cultured and cultivated woman that I am like them in an odd way," she said. "At least they believe in the truth, their truth. Ignorant people, yes, that they are, but I do not see them as enemies."

The revolution has convinced her that "there is nothing good in store for us." After the war with Iraq, she said, the mullahs will purge the armed forces. "We have an infinite project for misery and suffering," she said. "Where has all the revolutionary idealism gone? There is no real plan to change the country."

The komitehs even kicked out the poor families from south Tehran who had taken over homes here in the north," she said. "They were trying to subvert for more money and couldn't pay for the water and electricity and other maintenance costs. So our they went."

"The only ones who have everything they want are the mullahs," she said. "They have cars, money, power. And even if someone throws them out, the next lot will not be better. People here are not educated enough; democracy is impossible."

## President of Iraq Questions Aims Of Superpowers

*Reuters*

**KUWAIT** — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq said Tuesday he doubted that the United States and the Soviet Union wanted the Iraq-Iran war to end.

"The Soviet Union and the United States declare they desire the war to stop, but declarations are one thing and intentions another," Mr. Hussein told a group of Kuwaiti newspaper editors in Baghdad. "Do they really wish the war to end? I cannot give a definite answer."

He said Washington and Moscow could have influenced the outcome if they wanted the 19-month conflict to end.

In the interview, published in several Kuwaiti newspapers, Mr. Hussein said Iraq was now buying weapons from Egypt directly instead of through third parties.

## House Panel May Confront Reagan On CIA Studies of Arab Investment

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — A House subcommittee may confront President Reagan on a question of secrecy this week by pressing for publication of CIA documents on the extent of Arab investments in the United States.

Mr. Reagan has formally refused to permit disclosure of the studies on the ground that their release "would be likely to cause grave injury to our foreign relations or would compromise sources and methods of intelligence gathering."

Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal of New York, chairman of the Government Operations subcommittee on commerce, consumer and monetary affairs, responded last week by introducing a resolution calling on the House to override Mr. Reagan and authorize publication with only a few deletions to protect "specific intelligence sources and methods."

Rep. Rosenthal and his aides contend that the degree of secrecy insisted upon is "judicious." They say most of the documents consist of straightforward oral studies.

The dispute, if it reaches the floor, would constitute the first

such showdown since 1976, when the House sided with the Ford administration and voted to suppress its own Intelligence Committee's controversial report on misdeeds of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Rep. Rosenthal, a Democrat, hopes to win the first test in his subcommittee, possibly Thursday. He predicts a close vote.

At issue are 17 studies, dating from 1974, with titles such as "Problems With Growing Arab Wealth" and "Kuwait: Awash With Oil Money."

Three of the reports have been suppressed by the CIA.

Rep. Rosenthal contends that the CIA studies are especially important because they "shed light on subjects often shrouded in mystery," such as "the potential for increasing OPEC government influence and methods."

No Basis for Concern

The State and Treasury departments, by contrast, have asserted repeatedly that there is no basis for concern in the recycling of petrodollars" in the United States.

Rep. Rosenthal's subcommittee has been studying the foreign investment issue for two years. Official estimates have put total foreign investment in the United States at about \$65 billion at the end of 1980, but expert witnesses have told the subcommittee that holdings by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries could themselves be between \$150 billion and \$200 billion.

According to Rep. Rosenthal, U.S. policy toward OPEC investment, almost all of it tax-free, was shaped by a decision in 1974 by the Treasury secretary, William E. Simon, to offer Arab OPEC nations "a pledge of secrecy in exchange for their commitment to make large investments in the United States."

Treasury and State department documents obtained by the subcommittee reflect a distaste for financial disclosure on the part of unnamed Middle Eastern governments and a ready deference on the part of U.S. officials.

"Never in my six years in Congress have I seen an issue take hold so quickly and with such broad-based intensity," said Rep. Markey, co-sponsor of the freeze resolution, which he said now has 169 backers in the House, including 28 Republicans.

Rep. Markey made his comment Monday at a news conference here sponsored by the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, a coalition of about 100 groups. The names of 133 Roman Catholic bishops who have endorsed the freeze were released.

The prospects are less hopeful for a similar resolution in the Senate, backed by the Freeze Campaign and introduced by Sens. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon. They will have to contend with an alternative proposal, introduced by Sens. Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington and John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, which links a freeze to equality of nuclear weapons between the United States and the Soviets.

## U.S. Lawmaker Sees Passage of Arms Freeze Bill

*Los Angeles Times Service*

**WASHINGTON** — Rep. Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, has predicted that the House of Representatives will approve a resolution this session calling upon the United States and the Soviet Union to freeze production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

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## for refuge, learning and fun

(Continued from Page 78)

would-be scholars to its Left Bank universities. It was not easy for the first students, who took classes in drafty rooms with only straw for seating. They were sometimes reduced to begging, and they were not always loved by the Parisians, who complained of the students' licentiousness and thievery.

If the students found a home, so did many wealthier and far less intellectual foreigners.

The English and the French have always had a love-hate relationship. In peacetime, the English nobility and demimonde regularly invaded Paris, unarmed but for British "cool," which the French call *sége*. They left their mark in waves of Anglomania (Franglais is nothing new) that led the French to crave tea, English horses and carriages, and *jardins à l'Anglaise*. Among famous visitors in the early days was Anne Boleyn, who is said to have entranced King François I before returning to England to meet her fate.

### American Visitors

The birth of a country across the seas brought another breed: the American. There could probably have been no better ambassador than Benjamin Franklin, a man of many talents and a charmer of ladies, who eventually settled in an elegant house in Passy.

While he could never get used to French court etiquette, and appeared without a wig, he was always well received.

Thomas Paine made quite a different impression: he was as good at getting into trouble in Paris as in the Colonies. An ardent revolutionary, he nevertheless opposed the execution of Louis XVI, which landed him in prison, where he would have been forgotten but for the help of James Monroe, then on mission to France.

### Colony of Writers

The 20th century brought what Stein came to call the "lost generation." Malcolm Cowley said in "Exile's Return" that the trip to Paris in those days was a pilgrimage for art. "Everything admirable in literature began in France . . ." He may have overstated the case, but Paris did draw an impressive colony of writers — many of whom set up small presses and literary reviews. There were those who merely passed through, like Hemingway, and those who stayed. Stein lived abroad for 43 moves to upgrade the eastern sector of Paris, a move that Mr. Chirac has pushed for, describing the east as "the most popular area, and, in my eyes, the most disadvantaged."

At the same time, the Socialist government that came to power last May is striving through a number of major building projects to shore up the city's cultural side.

The projects, which are mainly to be funded by the national government, were agreed upon early this year by President François Mitterrand and the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac. If they all go through, they will represent a major achievement for the government, which has committed itself to culture by giving a large budget to Minister of Culture Jack Lang, who participated in the new projects.

The plans fit in with a general move to upgrade the eastern sector of Paris, a move that Mr. Chirac has pushed for, describing the east as "the most popular area, and, in my eyes, the most disadvantaged."

Finally, the Louvre museum will be enlarged as the Ministry of Finance is moved out of the palace, again to the east, near the Gare de Lyon.

No serious cost estimates have been made public for these projects, which are only in the first stage, with competitions gradually being opened for architectural execution.

### Continuing Projects

There are also continuing projects begun under former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, notably

At La Villette, on the northeast, a sort of music city will include the National Conservatory of Music (now lodged elsewhere), a 3,000-seat auditorium, a musical museum and research facilities. La Villette will also get a large urban park.

A "popular" Opéra will be built at the Bastille, allowing a doubling of performances, now held mostly at the Second Empire opera house, and lower prices.

An auditorium for rock, jazz and folk music is planned for the Porte de Bagnolet at the edge of the 20th arrondissement. Also in the 20th, the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien, which is in bad repair, will be rebuilt on the present site.

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### Continuing Projects

The Museum of the Army, at the Invalides, is a graphic and fascinating representation of man's ingenuity in killing man. In the courtyard of the huge building constructed by Louis XIV to house invalids, canons of all sorts are displayed — from the rather delicate-looking machines of Henri II to huge Napoleonic artillery.

Among the most interesting collections is that of suits of armor.

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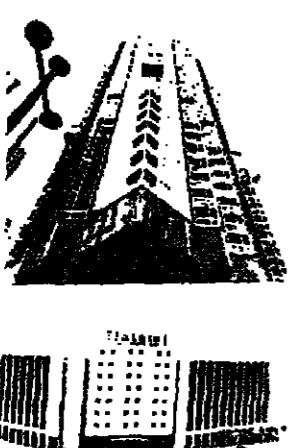


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## Bloodletting: The Modern Way

### Doctors Increasingly Turn to Ancient Practice

By Lawrence K. Altman  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — In a return to the Hippocratic practice of bloodletting, once believed to purge the body of bad humors and to restore the vigor of life, doctors in many countries now are sending patients to treat a myriad of disorders.

The widely varying results have led to many medical controversies about the practice, which is costly and time-consuming, yet has saved lives. Some estimates foresee hundreds of thousands of these procedures being done annually by mid-decade at a cost of billions of dollars.

In the ancient practice of bloodletting all purged blood was discarded. In the modern versions, the technique is named according to the portions that are selectively removed. For example, in therapeutic plasmapheresis (also called plasma exchange or apheresis) the fluid plasma portion of the blood is discarded. Dramatic improvement has been reported among patients affected by the 50 or so disorders in which it has been tried in recent years, disorders as disparate as rheumatoid arthritis and mushroom poisoning.

The most widely used form of plasmapheresis, a needle is inserted into a vein in a patient's arm to withdraw blood. Then it flows into a machine that spins to create the centrifugal force that separates the plasma from the cellular components according to their density.

**Other Fluids**

As the blood cells flow back into the patient, the discarded plasma is replaced by equal volumes of other fluids. These are usually fresh-frozen plasma donated by another person, albumin or a fraction of plasma protein.

There is still little scientific basis for choosing one or another replacement fluid, and that choice so far seems to have little influence on the outcome of most conditions. Experts interviewed said that the decision was one of many points needing study. Up to one and one-half gallons of plasma can be removed at each procedure.

### Republicans Lose Bid to Overturn California Plan

*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court has thrown out the Republican National Committee's challenge to the congressional reapportionment plan that is scheduled for use in California's primary and general election this year.

The Republicans had argued that the plan, adopted by the Democratic-controlled California Legislature last year, carved up congressional districts unfairly in a way aimed at maximizing the chances for Democrats. The plan should not be used at least until after a referendum on reapportionment is held in California in June, the Republican lawyers maintained.

Under the 1980 census, California's congressional delegation will increase next year from 43 seats to 45. At the moment, there are 22 Democrats and 21 Republicans in the California delegation.

The Republican National Committee complained in court papers that the 1981 redistricting plan will have the "probable effect" of leading to the election of 28 Democrats and 17 Republicans.

The Supreme Court decided Monday to leave in effect January's ruling by the California Supreme Court, which permits the new congressional districts to be used in this year's elections.

### Frank Coppola, 82, a Mafia Leader Deported From U.S., Dies in Rome

*The Associated Press*

ROME — Frank Coppola, 82, a Mafia leader who was deported from the United States in 1948 and spent much of his life in Italian prisons, died in a clinic outside Rome Monday. He had been suffering from an intestinal blockage and heart trouble.

Mr. Coppola, who was known as Three Fingers, was born in a Sicilian village and entered the United States illegally in 1926, joining a group of racketeers in Detroit. He developed a thriving crime partnership with Lucky Luciano and evaded arrest dozens of times. After being deported from the United States as an undesirable, he was said to have had a lucrative role in drug traffic between Italy and the United States after his return here.

In 1976, he was cleared in Italy of charges of the attempted murder of a policeman. He was arrested

which, depending on the amount removed, can take up to four hours. Plasmapheresis may need to be done repeatedly, at a cost of up to \$2,000 each time.

Plasmapheresis is not a proven cure for any disorder, although by treating the complications it has lessened suffering and helped prolong lives. Generally, it is used to alleviate symptoms, reduce the potential for deleterious complications and enhance drug therapy. Medical journals are filled with anecdotal reports of physicians trying plasmapheresis as a last resort. But there have been very few large scientifically controlled trials meeting the standards that would be required to recommend widespread use of the procedure.

One reason the data are missing is that many of the conditions in which plasmapheresis has been reported beneficial are rare. To accumulate enough cases and experience, coordinated efforts by doctors in several medical centers would be required.

#### Limited Use

The technique of plasmapheresis was first devised in 1914, but its use was limited for many years because there was no automatic machinery for separating the blood fractions. It took about five hours to remove one liter of plasma.

Apparently, the first report of success in a scientific journal came in 1962 from Dr. Alan Solomon and Dr. John L. Fahey at the National Cancer Institute in Bethesda, Md. They treated 10 patients who had developed thickened blood due to the accumulation of proteins, a condition called macroglobulinemia. Since then, plasmapheresis has become a life-saving technique for many patients with that condition.

The automated equipment that is now used for plasmapheresis was developed in the 1960s to harvest cells for blood banks to aid in the treatment of cancer and many blood disorders.

There are now several types of plasmapheresis. The use of such techniques as hollow fiber membrane systems and filtration with charcoal, cryogel and other substances allows removal of specific blood components and return of the processed blood to the patient. The aims are a more specific and presumably improved therapy and a reduction in the amount of plasma used.

#### Dramatic Increase

The cost of plasma is a source of concern because in recent years the use of plasmapheresis for therapeutic purposes has increased dramatically. In 1980, U.S. doctors did an estimated 40,000 procedures, against about 10,000 in 1978, according to data presented at an international symposium on plasmapheresis at the Cleveland Clinic earlier this month.

Because most of the purported benefits have been reported anecdotally, unsubstantiated by scientifically controlled studies, controversy has grown over the costs and benefits of plasmapheresis and appeals made for more and longer follow-up studies. Claims of benefit for various types of apheresis in common disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, which affects an estimated six million Americans, lend urgency to the need for studies.

The federal National Center for Health Care Technology in Rockville, Md., and the Arthritis Foundation in Atlanta, among other medical groups, have cautioned that therapeutic apheresis should be considered experimental for rheumatoid arthritis, except in serious, life-threatening complications of the disease.

They, too, have urged further studies. But even if they document benefits from plasmapheresis for arthritis, experts contend that it would be unlikely to benefit more

### Moscow Sets Up Phone Service For Depressed

*Reuters*

MOSCOW — After a number of delays, Moscow was to open its first emergency telephone counseling service Tuesday to help people cope with personal crises.

This implies a cost of up to \$28 billion in the first year," the National Center for Health Care Technology reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association. "If 5 percent to 10 percent of the nearly 1 million Medicare-eligible patients with rheumatoid arthritis were to be given apheresis, it would cost between \$2 billion and \$4 billion. While these are gross-cost projections, they should be modified by projected savings from reduced expenditures for hospitalized bed rest, medication and joint surgery. Additionally, maintenance of, or return to, a productive lifestyle should also be considered if apheresis is shown to be effective."

The costs might be reduced by further competition and advances in plasmapheresis technology. There are few hard facts to explain why plasmapheresis works, when it does. Most disorders for which plasmapheresis is done are associated with immunological abnormalities. For that reason, doctors theorize that the benefits are due to a depletion of abnormal compounds such as antibodies or excesses of toxins or normal substances that act deleteriously in the blood. But there are many unanswered questions.

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## Smell of the Future: The Scent Cassette

By Enid Nemy

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Happy, nostalgic, carefree, romantic — just decide the mood you're in or the mood you'd like to be in. Then pull out a cassette, put it on the machine and the room will be filled with — what? The answer today would probably be music. The answer a few years from now, according to Annette Green, may very well be fragrance.

If mood fragrances don't appeal,

there will be cassettes that will release fragrances that complement colors: a green scent for a green room, a light, sunny scent for a yellow room, a rose aroma for pinks and reds. There will be cassettes that remind one of the mountains, the sea, a forest of pines, crisp winter air or Mother's apple pie. That's what she said.

"We're going to have playful fragrances that will be strictly emotionally based mood modifiers. We're going to diffuse fra-

grance into the environment in different ways. Why should we be in atmospheres that don't appeal to, or heighten, our senses?"

Green may be a dreamer, but her scented dreams often come true. The executive director for the last 22 years of the Fragrance Foundation, the nonprofit educational arm of the industry, she is recognized as one of the United States' leading fragrance authorities.

### Other Forecasts

Green foresees a day when jewelry will be impregnated with fragrance. "There will be polymer jewelry pins that look like different metals and enamels, impregnated with a choice of fragrances. The scent will last for years and a woman will be able to change her fragrance simply by putting on another pin. The biggest companies in the business are working on many new forms of environmental fragrances; there will be some dramatic entries."

A particular advantage of scented jewelry, she believes, would be its use by people who are allergic to fragrance on their skin. The jewelry would not only be decorative but would also allow them to surround themselves with an aura of their chosen scent.

Green, who began her career as a writer on beauty and grooming, took over the Fragrance Foundation in 1960, just as it was about to be disbanded due to lack of interest and lack of money.

Actually, there was some money, about \$100, and Green took it, along with a bundle of files, and went to work.

That was the time when women wore one fragrance as their signature and most of them had one bottle on their dressing tables which they used on Saturday nights," she said. "But it was a challenge and I was always a fragrance nut."

The challenge preceded the emergence of the popularity of musk, a development that led to a more widespread acceptance of heavier perfumes.

"Before that, for the most part, women were wearing very ladylike perfumes that could be smelled only at close range," she said.

Within 10 years, Green had introduced the concept of a wardrobe of fragrances to be used as colors were, for different moods, attitudes and emotional impact.

"At that time, the industry itself didn't realize that fragrance was

anything more than luxury and status, but I had done research and talked to sensory specialists around the country and found that fragrance could and did convey a mood."

### Fund for Research

Green's interest in the olfactory sense is not confined to fragrance and it was under her guidance that the Fragrance Foundation Philanthropic Fund was organized earlier this year. An initial \$100,000 will be allocated for grants for non-commercial research in olfactory-related matters and to sponsor exhibits, seminars and lectures that will inform the public of the relationship of the olfactory sciences to medical, environmental and other social concerns.

"There are scientists now working on the problem of aging and loss of memory, who are finding that smell can rekindle memories," she said. "There is some feeling that working with fragrance in such things as nasal sprays will help people who have memory problems."

Back to the more frivolous side of fragrance, if anyone is wondering what category heads the list these days, the answer is what is known as a "complex flower."

"It's part of wanting to be closer to nature," Green said. "The all-over impression is of a pungent flower garden after a rain. Flowers are where it's at."

## Biologist Links Fate of Dinosaurs To Eye Cataracts

The Associated Press

LONDON — The dinosaurs that roamed the earth for 150 million years and then died out may have perished because they went blind.

L. R. Croft, a Salford University biologist, suggests that the creatures developed eye cataracts, due to a rise in the sun's radiation.

Croft says in a new book, "The Last Dinosaurs," that there is evidence that some of the 800 dinosaur species survived far longer than others because they adapted to changes in the climate.

The animals that disappeared were those that did not develop a thickening of the brow of the eye socket or some other protection, Croft said. He thinks their eyes lacked the proteins responsible for resistance to sunlight.



Edward Hauser, The New York Times

## 'Chan Is Missing' Is a Modest Film Masterpiece

By Vincent Canby

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It cost less than \$20,000 to produce. It's photographed in grainy black-and-white, mostly in San Francisco's Chinatown, with a cast composed entirely of Asian-American actors. Its title is "Chan Is Missing," and it's a mismatched delight.

It is, however, so small and modest in appearance that when you suddenly find yourself laughing at it helplessly, your first suspicion is that someone near you made the joke, not Wayne Wang, the Hong Kong-born, San Francisco-bred, 31-year-old filmmaker who produced, directed and edited "Chan Is Missing," and co-wrote the screenplay with Isaac Cronin and Terrel Seltzer.

The film was shown in the New Directors-New Films series. When it eventually goes into commercial release, I hope it will be in a small, modest way that will allow it to find an audience at its own civilized speed. It's a film to be discovered without hard sell.

"Chan Is Missing" is about Jo (Wood Moy), a middle-age taxi driver with the face of an Oriental Job, and Jo's nephew Steve (Marc Hayashi), a restless, gabby young man who talks like Charlie Chan's No. 2 son overdosed on Richard Pryor. Jo and Steve, in an effort to get their own taxi operator's medallion, have entrusted their savings — \$4,000 — to a fellow named Chan Hung, a wheeler-dealer from Taiwan who has apparently absconded with the loot.

An Ordinary Place

Jo and Steve's search for Chan is conducted with the self-aware solemnity of an especially inscrutable Philip Marlowe case, but the Chinatown through which they move hasn't much to do with Marlowe's world of shadowy sleaze. It's resolutely ordinary — a place of neat middle-class apartments, well-inexpensive restaurants, busy kitchens, language schools, sunny sidewalk and one center for the elderly.

The more that Jo and Steve find out about Chan, the less they know. Chan's estranged wife, a haughty, thoroughly Americanized lawyer, dismissed Chan as a hopeless case, that is, as "too Chinese." There are reports that Chan (1) has returned to Taiwan to settle a large estate, and (2) has important ties to Communist China. The clues grow curioser and curioser.

Chan seems to have played some

part in a scuffle between rival political factions during a New Year's parade, when marchers sympathetic to Taipei locked flags with marchers sympathetic to Peking. Jo studies a newspaper photograph of the incident, looking for "Blow-Up" clues, before deciding that the photograph is of another scuffle.

### World of Contradictions

There are suggestions that Chan, who was guilty of a minor traffic violation the day he disappeared, is connected with an argument between two elderly Chinese in which one feller shot the other dead in a fit of temper. A visit to a center for the elderly reveals that Chan liked to tango and was nicknamed Hi-Ho, after the cookies he so loved. Chan's world is one of tumultuous contradictions and

even more tumultuous anti-climates.

The pursuit turns up the existence of the obligatory "other woman," prompts telephoned warnings ("Stop asking questions about Chan"), which may possibly be calls to a wrong number, and, at one point, leads to an interview with a hip Chinese cook who wears a "Saturday Night Fever" T-shirt and morosely amuses himself by singing "Fry me to the moon."

"Chan Is Missing" is a very funny movie, but it's not a spoof of its characters or even of its so-called "mystery," which, like everything else in the film, is used to illustrate the film's quite serious concerns. These are identity, assimilation, linguistics and what one hilariously earnest young woman, describing Chan's argument with the tragic cop, defines as "cross-cultural misunderstandings."

## Mad, 30th Bell, Still Howelling

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Those who think you can't trust anybody over 30 will face a tough decision next month. Mad magazine, an icon of youth and foe of the fatuous since the McCarthy era, first appeared in May, 1952 — with an issue dated September.

Harry Truman was president and the United States was fighting the Korean war when Mad first disgusted parents. Radio drama, the New York Mirror and Casey Stengel, often lampooned in Mad's early years, have passed on. But the "usual gang of idiots," as Mad's writers and artists describe themselves, are still firing the slings and arrows of outrageous parody at movies, politicians, soap operas and other favorite targets.

Richard Nixon and John Foster Dulles, victims of many a nasty caricature in Mad's past, have been replaced by Ronald Reagan and the Rev. Jerry Falwell, but the spirit of the magazine is still personified by the manic Alfred E. Neuman, Mad's trademark simileton.

And Mad still makes money, without benefit of advertising. Mad is now part of the publishing division of the giant Warner Communications empire, and according to Warner's recent annual report to stockholders, it "remains an extremely profitable publication" despite a decline in circulation.

### Entering the Electronic Age

Mad magazine must be among the least-automated businesses in the nation — publisher William M. Gaines still uses a mechanical adding machine and keeps circulation records in pen on hand-ruled ledgers — but to mark its 30th birthday Mad is entering the electronic age.

Its "commemorative edition" will take the form of a video disc to be prepared for RCA, a reluctant concession by Gaines to the rise of television and what he considers a decline of the art of reading. "It will be Mad on a screen," he said. "Those people who don't read, we'll give 'em TV. I still believe reading is an endangered species, and if the printed word is as endangered as I think, video may be the way to go."

The video disc will feature animations and re-enactments of highlights from the three decades since Mad first appeared as a 10-cent comic book entitled "Tales Calculated to Drive You MAD." Connoisseurs would find it agonizing to have to select the all-time best from among such classics as:

• The spoof of subliminal advertising in which plugs for products were written right into the script of the drama. "Why, it's Grace Lines!" says a man who runs into an old flame. "Remember when I used to ring your bell, and howell?"

• The saga of the baseball stalemate that occurred when a manager brought in a switch pitcher to pitch to a switch hitter.

• A merciless takeoff called Ripley's Believe it or Not!

or Don't, which alleged that "Ducks cannot fly. They are actually great jumpers."

• A horror story called Outer Sanctum, which took place in a crypt labeled Tomb It May Contain.

• Morbid Dick, a send-up of the movie, featuring Legory Peg as Captain Ahab and a white whale that opened its mouth to reveal Pinocchio and Geppetto inside.

Gaines, 62, a corpulent, ramshackle character who holds his long gray hair in place with decorative combs and has been with Mad from the beginning, said his own favorite was a loony tale by "Mad's maddest artist," Don Martin, entitled "National Gorilla Suit Day." It defines summation.

In its early days, when Mad was a humor comic developed by artists and writers who came out of the science-fiction and horror genres, Mad did carry some advertising, mostly of the body-building equipment and auto-wax type usually found in comic books.

But Gaines said he was "always anti-advertising," and the magazine has carried none since it switched to its current magazine format in the late 1950s. Magazines that make their money from advertising, Gaines said, become dependent on their advertisers and inevitably tailor the product to the demands of advertisers and the need to boost subscriptions. Only about 3 percent of Mad's current monthly U.S. sales of about 1.25 million copies are through subscriptions, Gaines said.

Because Warner does not report separate earnings figures for the magazine, there is no way to tell just how profitable Mad is. Gaines said it makes enough money from its sales, its 12 foreign editions and its nine paperback books each year that he does not have to resort to "merchandising" Alfred E. Neuman to supplement his revenues.

Except for a Mad board game made by Parker Brothers, which Warner says is "generating substantial royalty income," Mad and its dimwitted mascot do not appear on toys, souvenirs or other products. "There's no Alfred E. Neuman beach towel, no hamburger, no candy bar," Gaines said. "You'll never see any of that junk. Maybe a watch if it ran backwards."

### Low Overhead Operation

One reason Mad remains profitable is its low overhead. Its modest office at 485 Madison Ave. in New York contains more doodads and toys than furniture and equipment, and the salaried staff comprises only nine people, Gaines said. Most of the artists and writers work on a free-lance basis, he said, and often accept less money than they could get elsewhere because they like working for Mad.

The magazine's circulation peaked at 2.3 million in June, 1973, though the average for that year was under 2 million. Gaines attributed the decline since then to the recession, an "unconscious" increase in price from 25 cents to 90 cents, the rise of video games, and the fact that "people don't read as much as they used to."

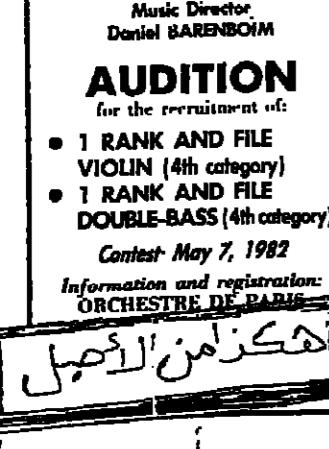
Orchestre de Paris

### ORCHESTRE DE PARIS

Music Director,  
Daniel Barenboim

**AUDITION**  
for the recruitment of:  
• 1 RANK AND FILE  
VIOLIN (4th category)  
• 1 RANK AND FILE  
DOUBLE-BASS (4th category)

Contest: May 7, 1982

Information and registration:  
ORCHESTRE DE PARIS

## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock In	High Low Div.	S Yld.	P/E	1981 1980	High Low	Class Prev. Quot. Close
<b>Dow Jones Averages</b>						
10 Ind.	15.00	14.00	—	7.73	25.00	24.00
20 Ind.	25.00	24.00	—	21.00	35.00	34.00
30 Ind.	35.00	34.00	—	31.00	45.00	44.00
40 Ind.	45.00	44.00	—	41.00	51.00	50.00
50 Ind.	55.00	54.00	—	51.00	65.00	64.00
60 Ind.	65.00	64.00	—	61.00	75.00	74.00
70 Ind.	75.00	74.00	—	71.00	85.00	84.00
80 Ind.	85.00	84.00	—	81.00	95.00	94.00
90 Ind.	95.00	94.00	—	91.00	105.00	104.00
100 Ind.	105.00	104.00	—	101.00	115.00	114.00
120 Ind.	125.00	124.00	—	121.00	135.00	134.00
150 Ind.	155.00	154.00	—	151.00	165.00	164.00
200 Ind.	205.00	204.00	—	201.00	215.00	214.00
300 Ind.	305.00	304.00	—	301.00	315.00	314.00
400 Ind.	405.00	404.00	—	401.00	415.00	414.00
500 Ind.	505.00	504.00	—	501.00	515.00	514.00
600 Ind.	605.00	604.00	—	601.00</		

Page 15 Wednesday, April 28, 1982 \*\*

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

### BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

#### Harvester Obtains New Debt Accord

CHICAGO — International Harvester, the struggling farm machinery maker, said Tuesday it reached an agreement with its creditors that eased some of the restrictions contained in a accord signed last November.

The company also said it will accelerate its reorganization plans, which will probably result in the need for major changes in its financial structure. The board has appointed a new finance committee to oversee the restructuring effort and the company's relationship with its lenders, IH said.

The changes in the debt agreement were reportedly required to help IH avoid default on its loans falling due April 30. Securities analysts have estimated that IH will have an operating loss of about \$180 million in the fiscal quarter ending April 30.

#### Borg-Warner Set to Acquire Burns

CHICAGO — Borg-Warner, a diversified manufacturer, said Tuesday it agreed to acquire Burns International Security Services for \$82.5 million through a tender offer for 2.9 million shares of Burns' Class A and B stock outstanding at \$28 cash each. Borg-Warner said the tender offer will begin Thursday and is not subject to any minimum number of shares being tendered.

#### Tosco Gets Shale Oil Loan Agreement

NEW YORK — The federal government's Synthetic Fuels Corp. has granted Tosco a reprieve in the battle over whether the government will continue to fund Tosco's share of the nation's largest oil shale project.

The agency and Tosco reached a preliminary understanding Monday, which it termed a "bridge" agreement, under which Tosco may receive up to approximately \$200 million in loan guarantees during 1982. In return, Tosco agreed to consider selling up to half its 40 percent share in the Colony Project to Exxon, which owns the remaining 60 percent of the project, if it is pressed for funds at year-end.

#### France, Italy Sign Aircraft Project

ROME — France and Italy signed an agreement Tuesday for joint production of a 42- to 58-seat commercial aircraft designed for commuter and feeder airlines.

Aeritalia, the state-owned aerospace company, will produce the aircraft's fuselage and tail assembly and the government-owned Societe Nationale Industrielle Aeronautique de France will produce the rest. They expect to sell 700 of the aircraft, to be named the ATR 42, at a price of 7.8 billion lire (\$5.9 million) each.

#### Japan Car Exports Fall 6.5% in Year

TOKYO — The global economic recession has caught up with Japanese car exports, which fell 6.5 percent in the year ended March 31, for the first decline in three years, figures released Tuesday showed.

Japan sold 3,807,784 passenger cars to the world, down 6.5 percent from the previous 12-month period, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said.

Analysts at the association blamed a slump in car demand in major overseas markets for the lower shipments. Another factor, they said, was the effect of "voluntary" restraints imposed on shipments to the United States, Canada and some European Common Market nations.

#### Bundesbank Expresses Doubt on EMS's Future

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank said Tuesday that there are serious doubts about the future of the European Monetary System in view of the divergence of member nations' economic policies.

In its annual report, the West German central bank virtually ruled out further development of the EMS, under which most European Economic Community currencies fluctuate within prescribed limits.

The bank said that even many of the technical refinements to the system under consideration are problematical.

The Bundesbank also asserted that some European countries are taking the wrong path in trying to break free of the influence of U.S. interest rates through restrictions on the movement of capital. "Such steps would undermine trust in European currencies and in the end do more to harm than help," the central bank argued.

It said there is a danger that economic policies of the EMS countries will diverge further. Some countries are trying to fight inflation, reduce budget deficits and put their payments balances in order, while France is expanding its economy and protecting itself with controls on prices and capital movements.

Moreover, recent changes in currency parities have created mis-trust in the EMS, the bank said.

The latest change, in February, included a sharp devaluation of the Belgian franc; that move was not necessarily in line with the goals of the EMS, the Bundesbank said.

"All this throws up the question how one is to proceed with the EMS if the cohesion of member states seems so fragile," the Bundesbank said.

Nonetheless, the Bundesbank had some praise for the EMS. The system has helped West Germany, which the Deutsche mark has been relatively weak against other currencies even though longer-term factors suggested it should have been strong.

Through the EMS, it was possible to work against the creation of false structures in West German trade, the bank said.

But the bank added: "The greater apparent monetary stability EMS countries have shown against each other must be secured by a greater internal stability in all countries, if the system is to yield long-lasting advantages."

"Above all," the bank said, "it has once again become clear that intervention can achieve little against currency fluctuations which are dictated by interest rate factors, without paying the price of repercussions on domestic liquidity and interest rates. But high and volatile U.S. interest rates have made it very difficult for European countries and Japan to tie in their intervention policies with domestic money and credit policies."

The Bundesbank said one way to counteract erratic currency and interest rate fluctuations would be closer coordination of economic policies. Experience, however, has shown that such international cooperation is not easy.

#### Strength of Dollar Plays Major Role In U.S. Downturn

By Karen Arenson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rarely is the United States thought of as a country reliant on foreign trade in the same way as Japan or many European countries.

But in recent years U.S. companies have looked more and more to foreign markets, and greater numbers of foreign companies have entered the U.S. market.

So important has trade become to the United States that, over the past year, as ex-

The U.S. trade deficit more than doubled in March from February. Page 17.

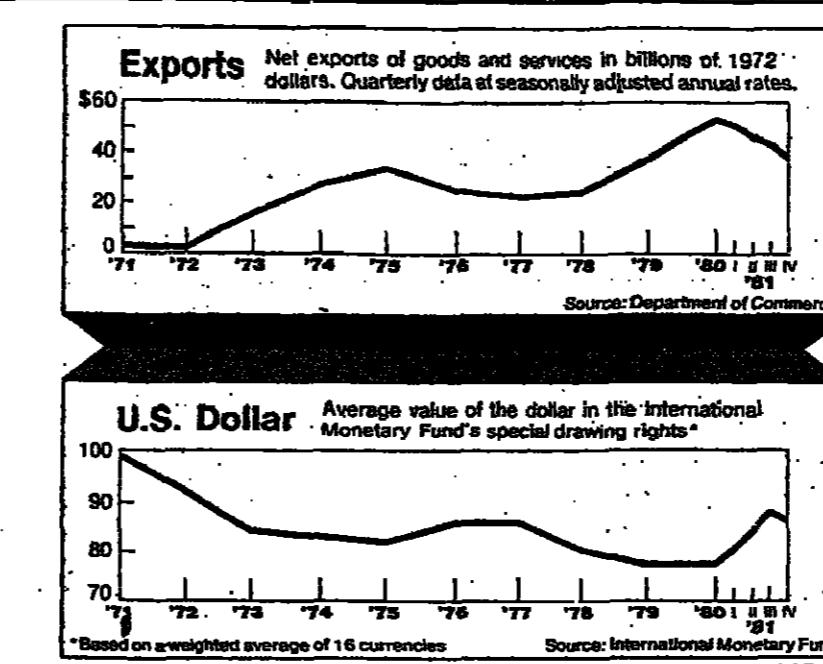
ports have shrunk and imports risen in the face of a strong dollar, the damage to the economy has been every bit as severe as that caused by the declines in housing and automobile sales.

Many economists predict that the U.S. trade position will continue to act as a drag on the economy for at least the remainder of this year.

Milton W. Hudson, a senior vice president at Morgan Guaranty Trust and head of economic analysis there, said, "There is no question that a very significant factor in the weak performance of the American economy was the inability of American producers to meet competition, both in domestic markets and abroad."

Just how important trade has become was clearly evident in last year's economic statistics. Real economic activity — the gross national product measured in 1972 dollars — declined by \$18 billion in 1981.

Net exports, the difference between how much the United States exports and how much it imports, fell by nearly \$12 billion during that period. This figure is one of the four components of the GNP, along with



consumption, investment and government spending.

During the first quarter of this year, net exports continued to fall, although the plunge in inventories was far greater than the decline in net exports. Even so, from the first quarter of 1981 through the first quarter of 1982, the decline in net exports amounted to 40 percent of the decline in the real GNP.

##### Interest Rates to Blame

The decline in the U.S. trade position during the recession is highly unusual. As Edward M. Bernstein, a consultant to Bachelder Halsey Stuart Shields, said in a recent report, in every recession since 1949, except in 1958, the U.S. trade balance improved. What typically happens, he said, is that imports tend to fall in the face of a weak economy, while exports continue to rise.

Jack W. Lavery, chief economist at Merrill Lynch, said that, on average, during the seven postwar recessions, real net exports had risen at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of

\$2.1 billion. In this recession, he estimated, real net exports will fall at a rate of \$8.4 billion.

What accounts for the unusual trade picture now is the persistence of high interest rates in the United States that have kept the dollar strong, making U.S. products more expensive for foreign countries, and making foreign products relatively less expensive in the United States. The result has been that exports have fallen while imports have continued to rise.

The continuing falloff in net exports is even more surprising, some economists say, because it is taking place despite the marked reduction in oil imports and the recent decline in oil prices. These two factors should hold down imports, thus increasing net exports.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, said, "The fact that the contrary has occurred is a very clear indicator of how severe has been the decline" (Continued on Page 17, Col. 4)

Additional corporate results appear on Page 17.

## Exxon Profit Fell 23% in 1st Period

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Exxon, hurt by its dependence on high-cost Saudi oil, said Tuesday that its first quarter profit fell 23 percent from a year earlier, and several other U.S. oil companies also posted sharp declines.

Exxon's earnings in the quarter fell to \$1.24 billion, or \$1.43 a share, while revenue slipped 11 percent to \$27.11 billion.

"While we are obviously not pleased, the results should be viewed in the context of the state of the economies of the United States and other Free World countries."

Additional corporate results appear on Page 17.

"This," said Clifton C. Garvin Jr., Exxon's chairman, "blamed lower demand for petroleum and chemical products."

Demand for gasoline and other oil products has been reduced by conservation efforts and the recession.

While oil industry profits were generally lower in the first quarter, the biggest international companies, such as Exxon, were particularly hard hit because of their purchase contracts with Saudi Arabia and other members of OPEC.

Standard Oil of California — a partner with Exxon, Mobil and Texaco in Arabian American Oil, which produces most Saudi crude — said Tuesday that its earnings plunged 65 percent in the quarter to \$230 million. SoCal's revenue slid 17 percent to \$10.02 billion.

Texaco last week reported a 44 percent drop in its profit. Mobil has not yet posted first quarter results.

Shell Oil said its profit slipped 4.4 percent to \$345 million, or \$1.12 a share. Sales declined 11 percent to \$4.8 billion.

Philip Morris reported a 30-percent plunge in earnings to \$188.8 million, or \$1.44 a share, and said sales were down 10 percent to \$3.81 billion.

Citgo Service said earnings fell 7.6 percent to \$53.3 million, or 68 cents a share, but revenue grew 22 percent to \$2.66 billion.

At Union Oil of California, earnings rose 9 percent to \$168.5 million. Sales declined 7.5 percent to \$2.48 billion.

#### WEEKLY NOTIFICATION COMPREND II A MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNT.

#### EQUITY ON:

JANUARY 1, 1982

\$100,000.00

APRIL 22, 1982

\$107,162.20

after all charges

#### EQUITY ON:

JANUARY 1, 1981

\$100,000.00

DECEMBER 31, 1981

\$237,214.03

1981 Performance + 137%

#### OVER \$4,000,000.00

#### UNDER MANAGEMENT:

For information call or write Royal Frazier or Ian Somerville, TAPMAN, Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management Inc., Wall Street Plaza, New York, New York 10005, (212) 269-1041, TELEX 8M667173 UW.

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**TAPMAN**

#### GM Stays in the Black, But Not by Making Cars

By John Holusha  
New York Times Service

DETROIT — General Motors has reported that first quarter profit fell 32 percent from a year earlier to \$128.3 million, or 41 cents a share. Without earnings from its finance subsidiaries and foreign currency dealings, GM would have posted a loss.

The No. 1 U.S. automaker reported Monday that it had an operating loss of \$7.4 million in the latest quarter. Sales shrank 13 percent to \$14.72 billion.

GM said its first quarter net income came largely from earnings of \$131.2 million at General Motors Acceptance Corp. and Motors Insurance Co., which finance auto purchases and insure cars.

In a separate report Monday, No. 4 American Motors Corp., which is 46.4-percent-owned by Renault of France, announced a loss of \$51 million for the first quarter, compared with a loss of \$52.7 million a year before. Other U.S. automakers have not yet reported first quarter results.

The No. 1 U.S. automaker reported Monday that it had an operating loss of \$7.4 million in the latest quarter. Sales shrank 13 percent to \$14.72 billion.

GM's chairman, Roger B. Smith, attributed the operating loss and reduced profit for the quarter to the prolonged recession and resulting slump in vehicle sales." But he said in a statement that the company's outlook for the

rest of the year is optimistic. "The impact of the recession will undoubtedly continue to be felt in second quarter results," he said, "but the recession appears to have about run its course."

The first-quarter earnings continued last year's trend. The only U.S. car company to report a 1981 profit, GM acknowledged that its earnings of \$333 million were the result of the performance of its finance and insurance subsidiaries rather than of auto production.

Analysts said that the latest report, nonetheless, showed some success in efforts to cut costs.

"With a 22-percent decline in unit volume in North America, just staying in the black is testimony to their cost-cutting," said David Healy, an analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert. Nevertheless, Mr. Healy observed that, "in a sense, they earned their profit in the accounting department, not the car department."

The results were very poor but satisfactory under the circumstances," said Arvid Jouppe, a Detroit-based analyst with Collin, Hochstein & Co. Mr. Jouppe said GM will not return to solid profitability until car buyers return to auto showrooms in sufficient numbers for the company to run its plants at high volume.

Analysts expect GM to be more profitable this year than in 1981, the amount depending on the timing and vigor of the nation's economic recovery. Mr. Healy forecast earnings of as much as \$4 a share, or about \$1.2 billion, while Mr. Jouppe said his projection is between \$600 million and \$900 million.

GM said it sold 906,000 cars, trucks and buses in North America during the first quarter, down 22 percent from a year earlier. Overall vehicle sales totaled 1.47 million down 13 percent, even though car sales rose in Europe and light truck sales surged in the United States.

Analysts expect GM to be more profitable this year than in 1981, the amount depending on the timing and vigor of the nation's economic recovery. Mr. Healy forecast earnings of as much as \$4 a share, or about \$1.2 billion, while Mr. Jouppe said his projection is between \$600 million and \$900 million.

Under the Eastern six-year proposal, cash-short Braniff would receive the same amount of money, \$30 million, it would get under the Pan Am plan — \$18 million this year and \$12 million in installments over three years starting in 1983.

Braniff would continue to maintain its services to South America until June 1. Throughout May, however, Eastern would provide funds to help Braniff's operations. Last week, the Dallas-based airline told the board that its South American traffic has fallen off and that it could be in a "negative cash position" as early as this week.

At this point, Braniff's situation

#### Eastern Wins Braniff Routes to Latin America

By Carole Shifrin  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON



## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

## Belgium

	Solvay	Boeing
Year:	1981	1982
Revenue:	151,400	200,000
Profits:	752.0	2,000

## France

	Bethfin-Soy	Coca-Cola
Year:	1981	1982
Revenue:	64,50	107,20
Profits:	1,170.0	1,760

## Great Britain

	Tarmac PLC	Consolidated Edison
Year:	1981	1982
Revenue:	917,97	881,57
Profits:	52,13	43,70

## United States

	American Petrófina	Eastern Airlines
1st Quarter:	1981	1982
Revenue:	575.2	644.5
Profits:	14.00	20.20

## Avon Products

	Boeing	Eaton Corp.
1st Quarter:	1981	1982
Revenue:	738.7	781.5
Profits:	13.9	67.6

## Bethlehem Steel

	Boeing	Eaton Corp.
1st Quarter:	1981	1982
Revenue:	1,544.8	1,651.1
Profits:	67.7	100.0

## Blue Bell

	Boeing	Eaton Corp.
1st Quarter:	1981	1982
Revenue:	3,021	3,050
Profits:	123.4	125.8

## Number of Jobless

## In U.K. Returns Above 3 Million

## Russia

LONDON — Britain's total number of jobless workers in April inched back above 3 million, the Department of Employment said Tuesday.

The unemployment rate, adjusted for seasonal variation, edged higher to 11.3 percent this month from 11.2 percent in March, and the total number of unemployed rose to 3,007,726.

March figures had shown a slight dip below 3 million for the first time this year, which the Conservative government used to support its claims that the economy was on its way to recovery.

Britain's unemployment rate is the highest of the major industrial countries and there are more people without jobs in Britain than anywhere else in Europe.

## Trade Deficit Of U.S. Grew During March

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit widened to a seasonally adjusted \$2.6 billion in March from \$1.2 billion in February, the Commerce Department said Tuesday.

Imports rose 6.7 percent to \$21.2 billion, while exports fell 0.5 percent. The rise in imports was almost entirely due to a 7.6-percent climb to \$12.9 billion in imports of manufactured goods.

For the first quarter, the deficit totaled \$8.97 billion, up from \$8.61 billion in the comparable period of 1981. Department spokesmen said the full-year deficit is expected to exceed last year's \$39.7-billion red-in figure.

The growth in the trade deficit occurred even though the United States continued to reduce its dependence on foreign oil. Oil imports fell to 4.63 million barrels per day, the lowest daily average since May, 1975. During February, the United States imported 5.04 million barrels a day and daily imports averaged 6.13 million barrels in 1981.

Lawrence B. Krause, a senior fellow in economics at the Brookings Institution, said, "There is just no industry now that doesn't face international competition."

Several other factors also began to make overseas business look more attractive.

One was the buildup of oil money in the Middle East, which became a major market, particularly for U.S. construction companies. Another was the sharp decline in the dollar in the late 1970s, which suddenly made U.S. exports less expensive abroad after a long period in the 1960s and early 1970s when the dollar was overvalued.

Whatever the reason, U.S. exports shot up in the late 1970s, growing twice as fast as world trade, and expanding the United States' share of world trade.

The U.S. share of world trade is still nowhere near what it was after World War II, when the United States was one of the few countries where the industrial base had not been devastated by the war. At that time, it accounted for roughly one-third of world trade, a figure that slipped as other countries rebuilt.

In recent years, Mr. Krause said, the United States has accounted for only about 10 percent of world trade, although it commands some 20 percent of the world's economic activity.

If the United States' trade role had been growing through the late 1970s, the strengthening of the

U.S. dollar would have been a factor.

Exports of agricultural commodities fell to \$3.37 billion in March from \$3.64 billion the month before, while agriculture imports rose to \$1.53 billion from \$1.24 billion in February.

Leading the import gain was a \$429-million increase in imports of passenger cars, trucks and special-purpose vehicles, the department said. Imports of telecommunications equipment and electrical machinery also rose sharply during the month.

U.S. exports of manufactured goods edged down to \$11.82 billion last month from \$11.88 billion in February despite increased sales of aircraft and power generating machinery.

Thanks to the drop in the value of oil imports, the deficit with OPEC nations fell to \$610 million from \$1.05 billion in February and \$2.89 billion in January.

The deficit with Japan, however, rose to \$1.93 billion last month from \$1.42 billion in February.

The trade surplus with Western Europe fell to \$828 million in March from \$1.18 billion the month before.

But if the United States' trade role had been growing through the late 1970s, the strengthening of the

## Dollar Strength Plays Big Role in Downturn

(Continued from Page 15)

in United States price competitiveness because of the strength of the dollar."

Mr. Bergsten, who served as assistant secretary of the Treasury for international affairs under President Jimmy Carter, noted that, since late 1978, the dollar has risen in value against the Japanese yen by more than one-third, while U.S. inflation has been 20 percent higher than Japan's.

The result, he said, "is a competitive loss of about 50 percent for United States products vis-a-vis Japanese products in world trade." He estimated that, on average, the dollar was overvalued by as much as 15 to 20 percent against other major currencies.

## International Competition Grows

The United States' growing internationalization has not entirely been a matter of choice. As trade barriers have gradually come down, even those companies that had chosen not to reach for overseas markets suddenly found themselves contending with the foreign competition in their own backyards.

Lawrence B. Krause, a senior fellow in economics at the Brookings Institution, said, "There is just no industry now that doesn't face international competition."

One clear place for improvement, Mr. Krause said, is in monetary policy, which should be determined with the foreign exchange rate in mind.

He predicted that, until interest rates fall, the U.S. trade position will continue weak.

Mr. Krause maintains that other policies, besides monetary policy, should be reoriented to be more supportive of U.S. exports. The best business device for international trade is trading companies," he said, "but because of antitrust law and the Glass-Steagall Act, they are illegal in the United States."

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act has proved to be another obstacle to the United States' trade success, he said. "It was not intended to cripple American exports, but it has had that effect," he said.

dollar has put a dramatic halt to that trend. And the growing recognition of trade's importance in the U.S. economy is beginning to raise new questions about whether the government should be placing more emphasis on trade as it for-

mulates policy.

## Problems of Structure

Many economists have charged that the United States' lack of competitiveness in international trade is because of inadequate investment, low productivity and other problems relating to the U.S. industrial structure. These economists have called for government policies to correct these problems.

But trade experts say that even a more modern industrial infrastructure would be virtually useless if the dollar remains as overvalued as it is now.

Roger E. Brinner, a group vice president and chief economist for the energy and international divisions of Data Resources, said, "To claim that we're in a recession because our plants are not competitive and foreign economies are not buying our goods misses the question of why that is happening. We are losing business because the dollar exchange rate is very strong."

One clear place for improvement, Mr. Krause said, is in monetary policy, which should be determined with the foreign exchange rate in mind.

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## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

April 26, 1982

Dollar D-Mark Swiss Franc Sterling French Franc ECU SDR

1M.	17% - 15%	9% - 8%	5% - 5%	13% - 12%	12% - 11%	12% - 11%
2M.	14% - 13%	8% - 7%	4% - 4%	12% - 11%	11% - 10%	11% - 10%
3M.	14% - 14%	8% - 7%	4% - 4%	12% - 11%	11% - 10%	11% - 10%
6M.	14% - 15%	8% - 8%	5% - 5%	13% - 12%	12% - 11%	12% - 11%
1Y.	14% - 15%	8% - 8%	5% - 5%	13% - 12%	12% - 11%	12% - 11%

Swiss Franc Sterling French Franc ECU SDR

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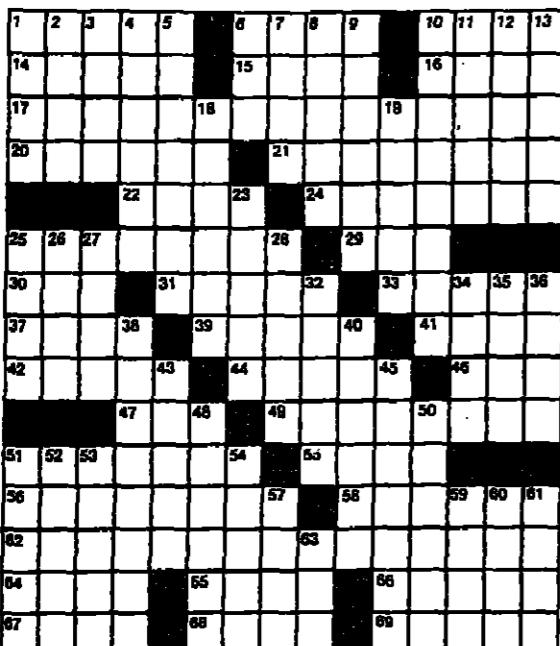
Dollar D-Mark Swiss Franc Sterling French Franc ECU SDR

Dollar D-Mark Swiss Franc Sterling French





## P-CROSSWORD Edited by Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Winged predator  
5 L. Solemn, nocturnal group  
14 H. Closer item  
15 C. Spartan queen  
16 H. Cities  
17 P. City south of h. Midwest  
26 - 17 Sitting pretty  
26 Seated poorly, in a tenacious  
21 C. Rest near Brandon  
23 C. Silkworm  
24 Murals of a Mexican master  
25 E. Early American landlords  
33 MCM to MM, e.g.  
34 Actress Merle  
35 "In a sort of rhyme": Poe  
39 Kind of race  
37 U. of Md. athlete  
46 Bristlelike  
47 Twice penta  
42 Turf  
43 Spanish sherry  
46 Haw's partner  
47 L.B.J.'s anti-poverty agcy.  
49 Estate managers

## V

- 13 Robert and Alan

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
C	C	F	LOS ANGELES	21	14	Cloudy
F	64	52	MADRID	19	64	Fair
G	63	42	MOSCOW	20	62	Cloudy
A	63	42	MUNICH	16	50	Rain
E	59	39	NAIROBI	25	77	Stormy
S	64	52	NASSAU	24	74	Fair
B	64	52	NEW DELHI	14	61	Cloudy
R	64	52	MIAMI	17	63	Fair
E	64	52	MILAN	19	54	Cloudy
I	64	52	MONTREAL	20	56	Cloudy
N	64	52	PEKING	14	57	Cloudy
O	64	52	PRAGUE	7	45	Showers
P	64	52	REYKJAVIK	2	34	Snow
C	64	52	RIO DE JANEIRO	26	79	Overcast
D	64	52	ROMA	20	72	Cloudy
L	64	52	SAO PAULO	22	72	Overcast
S	64	52	SEOUL	28	68	Overcast
G	64	52	SHANGHAI	18	54	Cloudy
E	64	52	SINGAPORE	24	74	Cloudy
H	64	52	STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
F	64	52	SYDNEY	22	72	Fair
R	64	52	TAIPEI	22	72	Fair
E	64	52	TEL AVIV	24	78	Overcast
M	64	52	TIKSI	19	64	Cloudy
O	64	52	TUNIS	18	64	Cloudy
N	64	52	VENICE	17	63	Fair
A	64	52	VIENNA	9	48	Cloudy
C	64	52	WALLACE	23	73	Overcast
K	64	52	WASHINGTON	20	66	Cloudy
I	64	52	ZURICH	14	57	Showers

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

April 27, 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following money market instruments receive trustee treatment of quotations supplied by the NYSE (unless otherwise indicated).

IRREGULARLY:

BANK JULIUS BAER &amp; Co Ltd

(1) Borsbank: SF 40.35

(2) Grober: SF 72.00

(3) Koenigsberg: SF 10.00

(4) Jeann-Pierre: SF 60.00

(5) Peutier Inv. Fund: SF 10.00

(6) Sime Swiss R Est: SF 7.00

(7) TCF Fund: SF 1.00

(8) TCF Fund: SF 1.00

(9) Universl Growth Fund: SF 0.90

(10) Jersey City Fund Ltd: SF 0.90

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# Patriots Get Their Man in NFL Draft

## Rams Obtain Jones From Colts, Barber From Oilers

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — The New England Patriots got their man — Kenneth Sims — and Bert Jones got his wish — a trade to Los Angeles — Tuesday in the opening round of the National Football League college player draft.

Sims, a 6-foot-6, 265-pound defensive end considered as the outstanding prospect among this year's group of college seniors, was selected by the Patriots to open the draft.

The first round was the longest in six years, taking 3½ hours. In it, NFL teams selected seven running backs, five offensive linemen and four wide receivers.

Just as the Super Bowl champion San Francisco 49ers prepared to complete the first round, House announced that it had traded veteran tight-end Mike Barber and its third and eighth-round picks to Los Angeles for tight-end Lewis Gilbert and the Rams' second and third-round picks.

2 All-Americans

San Francisco then traded its first and fourth-round picks to New England for tight-end Russ Francis, and the Patriots closed the first round by selecting defensive tackle Lester Williams of Miami (Fla.). Williams, a 6-3, 277-pounder, made last season in which he had 16 and 17 tackles.

Houston took guard Mike Munchak of Penn State and Atlanta selected running back Gerald Riggs of Arizona State, another surprise choice in defensive end Jeff Bryant of Clemson. The Seahawks had been expected to go for offensive help.

Minnesota picked the first running back, Darren Nelson of Stanford, and immediately got an adverse reaction from the 5-9, 185-pound star. "Minnesota is the only team I sent a letter to, telling them I didn't want to be drafted by them," Nelson said, claiming the Midwest lifestyle was the main reason he did not want to leave the West Coast. "I am a little disappointed."

Baltimore, choosing second, took Mississippi State linebackers Johnnie Cooks, and Cleveland, choosing next because New Orleans had used its first selection to take quarterback Dave Wilson of Illinois in last year's supplemental draft, made a surprise selection in linebacker Chip Banks of Southern California.

The choice was a surprise because the Browns recently obtained Tom Cousineau, the linebacker who was selected first in the draft three years ago from Buffalo. Cousineau had been playing in Canada.

Lions Were Ready

Jones then got his wish when the Colts dealt him to Los Angeles for the Rams' first and second-round draft picks. Baltimore took what it considered to be Jones' heir, quarterback Art Schlichter of Ohio State, with the choice obtained from Los Angeles.

Jones Elated

"It's just great," Jones said. "I'm proud for the opportunity and I'm looking forward to playing for a first-class organization. There were a lot of teams supposedly interested in getting me but I feel this was the opportune place for me to be. It worked out just like I thought it would. I'm looking forward to playing the best football I can, and the playoffs as they have done so often over the years."

"I've been favorably impressed with the Rams and the way they've handled this entire situation. I'm happy and that's what really counts. I enjoyed nine great years in Baltimore and they were very good to me. I'm going to do the best I can and to the best of my ability generate some offense for the Rams."

Sims, who is expected to ask for

Philadelphia, which had hoped to get "Tuttle" settled for Mike Quick, a 6-2, 185-pound wide receiver from North Carolina State. Quick played in a basically run-oriented offense but still caught 32 passes for 508 yards and three touchdowns.

Denver exchanged first-round picks with Buffalo; also getting the Bills' fourth choice in the deal, and the Bills took wide receiver Percy Tuttle of Clemson.

Philadelphia, which had hoped to get "Tuttle" settled for Mike Quick, a 6-2, 185-pound wide receiver from North Carolina State. Quick played in a basically run-oriented offense but still caught 32 passes for 508 yards and three touchdowns.

In London, with the pick obtained from Buffalo, selected Gerald Willhite, a 5-11, 197-pound running back from San Jose State. Last year, Willhite carried 285 times for 1,154 yards and nine touchdowns. He also caught 52 passes for 435 yards and is expec-

## Red Sox Take a Pair From the White Sox

United Press International

**CHICAGO** — Chuck Rainey gave up five hits and Rick Miller led the offense with three singles as the Boston Red Sox defeated the Chicago White Sox, 5-0, for their seventh straight victory and a sweep of Monday night's doubleheader.

The Red Sox won the opener, 3-2, as Jim Rice singled home Wade Boggs from second base with the winning run in the eighth inning.

In the second game, Boston scored first in the fifth inning, as Jim Hoffman led off with a double and Miller singled him in. After Jerry Koosman relieved Ernesto Escobar (0-1), the Red Sox got three runs. Rice singled, Carl Yas-

### NBA Playoffs

#### QUARTERFINAL ROUND

(Best-of-seven)

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**  
Boston vs. Washington (Boston leads series, 1-0)  
May 25 — Boston 109, Washington 91  
May 26 — Boston 107, Washington 101  
May 27 — Boston vs. Washington  
May 28 — Boston vs. Washington  
May 29 — Boston vs. Washington  
May 30 — Boston vs. Washington  
Philadelphia vs. Milwaukee (Philadelphia leads series, 1-0)  
May 25 — Philadelphia 125, Milwaukee 122  
May 26 — Philadelphia 125, Milwaukee 122  
May 27 — Philadelphia 125, Milwaukee 122  
May 28 — Philadelphia vs. Milwaukee  
May 29 — Philadelphia vs. Milwaukee  
May 30 — Philadelphia vs. Milwaukee  
May 31 — Philadelphia vs. Milwaukee

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**  
Los Angeles vs. Phoenix  
Phoenix vs. Los Angeles  
May 25 — Los Angeles 103, Phoenix 91  
May 26 — Los Angeles vs. Phoenix  
May 27 — Los Angeles vs. Phoenix  
May 28 — Los Angeles vs. Phoenix  
May 29 — Los Angeles vs. Phoenix  
Seattle vs. San Antonio  
May 25 — Seattle vs. San Antonio  
May 26 — Seattle vs. San Antonio  
May 27 — Seattle vs. San Antonio  
May 28 — Seattle vs. San Antonio  
May 29 — Seattle vs. San Antonio

tzerski singled and Carney Lansford walked to load the bases. Dave Stapleton then broke a 0-0僵局 with a single to score Rice, and Kocman walked Hoffman to make it 3-0. Miller's run forced Lansford at home, but Gary Allenson grounded to shortstop to score Stipe.

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In the second game, Boston scored first in the fifth inning, as Jim Hoffman led off with a double and Miller singled him in. After Jerry Koosman relieved Ernesto Escobar (0-1), the Red Sox got three runs. Rice singled, Carl Yas-

run rally that gave Pittsburgh a 6-4 victory over Atlanta. It was the Braves' fourth straight loss after their record 13-game winning streak starting the season.

With two out in the eighth inning, Dave Parker doubled off Larry McWilliams (2-1) and scored on Jason Thompson's single. Madlock then hit a 2-0 pitch over the left-field fence for his first homer this season. John Candelaria pitched three scoreless innings and deserved of his nickname "Das Ungeheuer" (The Monster). Horst was 31 a fortnight ago; he became a West German international two years ago and was characterized by his constant thumping headed goals. In January this year he was sent for a 10-day break in the mountains after suffering his fourth concussion.

It's to be hoped the goals were worth it. In other sports, boxing, horse racing and so on, recurring head damage of this nature is often enough for the doctors to call a halt for the participant's own safety. Soccer is different?

Another head case is that of Giancarlo Antognoli. Last Sunday, the Italian cretino scored the single goal that kept Fiorentina abreast of Juventus for the national championship. It came five months after Giancarlo's skull was fractured in collision with a goalkeeper. His stopped for 25 seconds, his life was saved by the kiss of life and he was made whole by 2½ hours of delicate surgery. The

The Monster

Three days earlier, a huge, indomitable center-forward was heading the goals by which Hamburg SV scored an astonishing 4-3 victory away over Bayern Munich.

Horst Hirbisch frightened defenders to such a degree that his nickname of "Das Ungeheuer" (The Monster), Horst was removed after a rain delay lasting an hour and nine minutes. Kent Tekulve (2-0) did not allow a run during the last three innings.

### Major League Standings

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	PCT.
Detroit	11	6	.447
Toronto	11	7	.435
Montreal	11	8	.431
Cleveland	6	9	.393
New York	6	8	.393
Toronto	5	11	.313
Baltimore	5	12	.294

Western Division

	W	L	PCT.
California	13	5	.722
Chicago	9	6	.572
Kansas City	9	7	.563
Seattle	9	10	.474
Oakland	8	10	.444
Texas	6	9	.389
Minnesota	5	11	.357

National League

Eastern Division

	W	L	PCT.
St. Louis	13	5	.722
Atlanta	9	6	.572
New York	9	7	.563
Pittsburgh	8	8	.500
Atlanta	7	12	.395
Cincinnati	6	11	.357

Western Division

	W	L	PCT.
St. Louis	13	5	.722
Atlanta	9	6	.572
New York	9	7	.563
Pittsburgh	8	8	.500
Atlanta	7	12	.395
Cincinnati	6	11	.357

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

Tim Stoddard, pitcher, to Rochester of the

New York Yankees—Signed, Kosman (4) and Foley, W.—Retired, H.L.—Ex-catcher, L.

J.Martin, 3-2, HRs—Houston, Knight, C.J., Cruz, C.I.

BALTIMORE ORIOLES—Assumed Tim Stoddard, pitcher, to Rochester of the

New York Yankees—Placed, Kosman (4) and Foley, W.—Retired, H.L.—Ex-catcher, L.

J.Martin, 3-2, HRs—Houston, Knight, C.J., Cruz, C.I.

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES—Purchased Dan Murphy, outfielder, from Wichita of the American Association. Contracted Brad Miltz, pitcher.

DETROIT TIGERS—Signed, Ed Jackson, defensive end, and Dennis Miller, tight end.

DETROIT LIONS—Signed, Jeff Bryant, Ed Jackson, defensive end, and Dennis Miller, tight end.

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## Some Real People

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — I was hurt recently when President Reagan suggested there were no "real people" in Washington.

"As long as I can cross the Potomac River and get our here with real people every once in a while," he told an Alabama audience. "I'll keep the faith."

My wife and I lived 20 years in Washington; our children grew up there, and one of them was born there. Until the president's comment, the possibility that we were not real people never occurred to me.

Fortunately, we all left several years ago. This raised spirits considerably when I called a family council to discuss the problem.

"I have bad news," I said. "Apparently you can't be real people if you live in Washington. Since we all lived there for 20 years, there may be some awkward questions about the condition of our humanity. It's doubtful, for example, whether we are real enough to sustain the president's faith."

The children thought me unduly alarmed. During our time there, my daughter pointed out, Washington swarmed with real people. Probably the inhuman condition reported by Reagan had arisen after our departure. Therefore, we might have escaped the taint.

One of my sons thought Reagan simply misread the situation in Washington because he spent so much time flying over it by helicopter that he never had a chance to meet any of the people down below.

I'm reasonably sure that, if Reagan had lived where we did during our Washington years he would have found just as many real people there as he did in Alabama. It often seemed that except for the monuments and Congress there was nothing in Washington but real people.

There were the Pukprayuras, for instance. Our next-door neighbors, they came from Thailand. Every new household appliance created by U.S. technology arrived at their house the moment it came off the blueprints. If it was hard to keep up with the Joneses, who are as

New York Times Service

real as people come, keeping up with the Pukprayuras was unshirked murder, but we all tried right up to the edge of bankruptcy, just like real people.

Our neighbor on the other side ran a small, failing business and, like real people, swindled his neighbor out of a sliver of real estate by moving his fence a foot onto his neighbor's lot and persuading a jury that it had been there forever.

One of this neighbor's sons went on a camping trip one cold weekend, slept in a closed car to warm himself and died of carbon-monoxide poisoning. His father stood on the porch and wept when he heard the news, just like real people.

In the next block lived a friend who came from Texas. If Texans aren't real people, even after exposure to Washington, let Reagan contradict me. He had two Reagan supporters who fell in love with guitar players.

Behind us lived a government worker who was politically right of Barry Goldwater and denounced parasites on the federal payroll with fiery eloquence though, through 30 years of federal employment, he had never declined to accept his pay.

\* \* \*

Possibly all these people have left Washington and Reagan is justified in saying he has to go to Alabama to find real people. I doubt it though. One of my closest friends comes from Alabama, and he is as real as the next man, though he now lives in Washington and works for one of the country's more eminent Republican leaders.

My friend is one of those people who used to abound in Washington and may still, for all I know. He wanted to do some service to the state, and a sense of duty led him there. It seems unfair for the president to accuse my friend of lacking real peoplehood while congratulating his relatives on being real people because they stayed in Alabama.

I don't suppose the president meant to be insulting. About the only Washingtonians he sees, apparently, are outsiders he brought to the White House with him. Republican big shots and congressmen.

I guess people like that could easily create sensations of unreality.

New York Times Service

By Henry Allen  
*Washington Post Service*

**H**EAVENS UNION, a California firm, sends messages to the dead.

Dead relatives, dead celebrities, anyone you want, according to Heaven's Union founder Gabe Gabor, who has a stable of terminally ill messengers to get the mail through to the hereafter.

He does not send messages to dead pets. "That would be making a farce of this," says Gabor, who has been sending his own messages to his mother and Nobel laureate author John Steinbeck.

Since December, Gabor has sent "over 500" messages to the dead for his clients. The messengers were four terminally ill people, though three of them carried most of the load, after the first one "departed," as Gabor says, in early January, "with just a few messages."

In his office in Granada Hills, a suburb of Los Angeles, he says, in a light Hungarian accent: "We're a legitimate organization. We're bonded."

A hefty promotional package mailed to clients shows a misty photograph of the bald, bearded, frowning Gabor, who is 35 and signs his name simply "Gabor." He says he got the idea for Heaven's Union in 1978 when his mother died. "As fate would have it, six months later one of her closest friends was fighting a similar battle with cancer. One afternoon, while my daughter and I were visiting her in the hospital, she said to me, 'I wish your mother would know what a wonderful granddaughter she has.' Instinctively, I replied, 'When you see my mother will you please tell her what a wonderful granddaughter she has, and how much I love her.' With that, we both cried."

**S**elected Messengers Since December, clients have been filling out message blanks decorated with pictures of roses and the words "Heavens Union — Messages to the Hereafter." Gabor and three employees, not to be confused with the messengers, copy the messages into a computer, and then send them to terminally ill patients selected, Gabor says, by psychologists.

The messengers sign copies to show they've read them. "Reading it once is sufficient," says Gabor. "They don't memorize." Official instructions for messengers say: "Simply reading or having possession of these

## Last Writes

### A California Firm Has Set Up a Service To Deliver Messages to the Dead Through Dying Patients

messages should enable you to relay the full context when you depart. This is made possible by your spirit entering a perfect medium."

The price: \$60 for 100 words or \$40 for 50 words, unless it's "priority service" in which case it's \$100 for 50 words, and \$125 for 100 words. The messengers get to have \$10 a message paid to anyone they want. The Internal Revenue Service has yet to rule on whether this makes a funeral a deductible business expense.

Priority service, lest the layman become alarmed at the possibility of extra-legal dispatching methods, merely means that the message is given to three dying people rather than one.

**L**anguage Problem Unfortunately, entering the "perfect medium" does not enable messengers to handle other languages, so Heaven's Union is looking for moribund Hispanics to handle the Spanish traffic, with other languages perhaps to come.

"People send messages wishing happy birthday, or saying how much they miss them, or hoping for eternal peace. A lot of messages have to do with parents," Gabor says. "We've had a number of messages to John F. Kennedy, John Lennon and Randolph Valentine. Most messages are filled with love. Some messages are somewhat angry. Any message using foul language is returned. And we only accept them as long as they're in good taste."

And no messages to hell but we reject them. Most of them were gray."

Gabor is certain that all his messengers are going to heaven. "Heavens Union messengers are fully aware of their situation and have had time to be repentant of past mistakes."

But what if the messenger doesn't believe in the conventional Christian heaven? One messenger — the first to depart, in fact — was Jewish.

"They believe in the spirit. I've seen people in Jewish cemeteries standing at graves and talking. They weren't talking to the grass."

Also, says Gabor: "What's nice about heaven, it's open to all people."

The religious community has been less than friendly to this new competition, Gabor says. He put it all in perspective. "When man started to build the first airplane it was burned and smashed on the ground by people who

said that if God had wanted man to fly He would have given him wings."

Gabor even provides sample messages to those who might find themselves with writer's block.

For instance: "Dear Ed, You were right. Tom and Cindy did get married and Tom went into her father's business — as president! Miss you around here buddy. Signed: The Gang (Minus Tom)."

One sample message to "John" may well be addressed to John Lennon: "Your spirit and desire for peace will live forever in your music," it says, over the signature "Ted Smith Detroit Fan Club."

Gabor does not promise responses, but notes that many people ask the dead to contact them, "and they send more than one message."

"Hopefully," says Gabor, in the tone of a man who gets asked the same questions over and over, "there's going to be a lot less skepticism."

## PEOPLE: 4 More Women Reach Top of Nepal Mountain

Four other members of the American Women's Himalayan Expedition reached the summit of 22,494-foot Mount Ama Dablam last Thursday, repeating the feat of four members of the group who reached the summit April 20, Nepal's Ministry of Tourism announced. The ministry identified the climbers as Susan Ann Gilster, 35, a climbing instructor of Boulder, Colo., and leader of the group; Anne Macmillan, 28, a national park ranger of Yosemite, Calif.; Jim Griffith, a 31-year-old schoolteacher of Hailey, Idaho; and Dr. Heidi Ladd, 34, a physician of Flawil, Switzerland. The ministry also announced that the same day another American-led group of climbers scaled Mount Cholatse, a 21,123-foot peak in northeast Nepal. The ministry said the group was led by veteran U.S. climbing guide, Al Read, 45, of Moose, Wyo. The expedition also includes Dr. Peter H. Hackett, 33, of Anchorage, Alaska, who last year climbed 29,028-foot Mount Everest, the world's highest. Other members of the team are John Roskelley, 33, Spokane, Wash.; Vern Clevering, 26, Mammoth Lakes, Calif.; Galen Ayers Bowell, 41, Albany, Calif.; and a Briton, William O'Connor, 36, from Yorkshire.

Queen Mother Elizabeth, the 81-year-old mother of British Queen Elizabeth II, will pay a private visit to Paris May 11-14, according to an announcement from Clarence House, her London residence. The "Queen Mum" as she is affectionately known, will meet French President Francois Mitterrand and will open a new wing of the Hertford British Hospital, of which she is patron.

Rock singer Rod Stewart was approached on Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles by an armed man who demanded the keys to his \$50,000 Porsche and fled in the car.

French Count René de Chambrun, descendant of Lafayette on his father's side and the Longworths of Cincinnati on his mother's, arrived in New York from Paris for the opening of the new Baccarat crystal showroom on East 57th Street. He's chairman of the 217-year-old French firm from which Teddy Roosevelt bought Chambrun's daughter, Alice, married

Longworth, so the visiting count was fascinated to learn that there's a musical called "Teddy and Alice" heading for Broadway next season. "I'll be there for the opening — wouldn't miss that for anything," he said. "My Aunt Alice was a real lulu!"

Flora Lewis, foreign affairs columnist for The New York Times, has been awarded the first Joe Alex Morris Jr. lectureship and will speak at Harvard University next month. Officials said at Cambridge, Mass. The position, awarded by the Nieman Foundation for Journalism, carries a \$1,000 honorarium and appointment as visiting Nieman fellow. Lewis, based in Paris, will speak on "America in 1982: How Does It Look from Europe?" She has worked as a journalist since 1941 for The Washington Post and Newsday, among other publications.

Barrett McCormick will return this summer after nine years as the Supreme Court's press spokesman.

McCracken, 67, who was long with the new-defunct New York Herald Tribune, including assignments as Paris and Rome correspondent, later served as a government spokesman in Rome and Saigon and at the State Department. He will leave the court July 30.

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Polish author Adam Michnik has been awarded the annual Prix de la Liberte by the French section of the PEN club. The prize is awarded annually by the French PEN

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